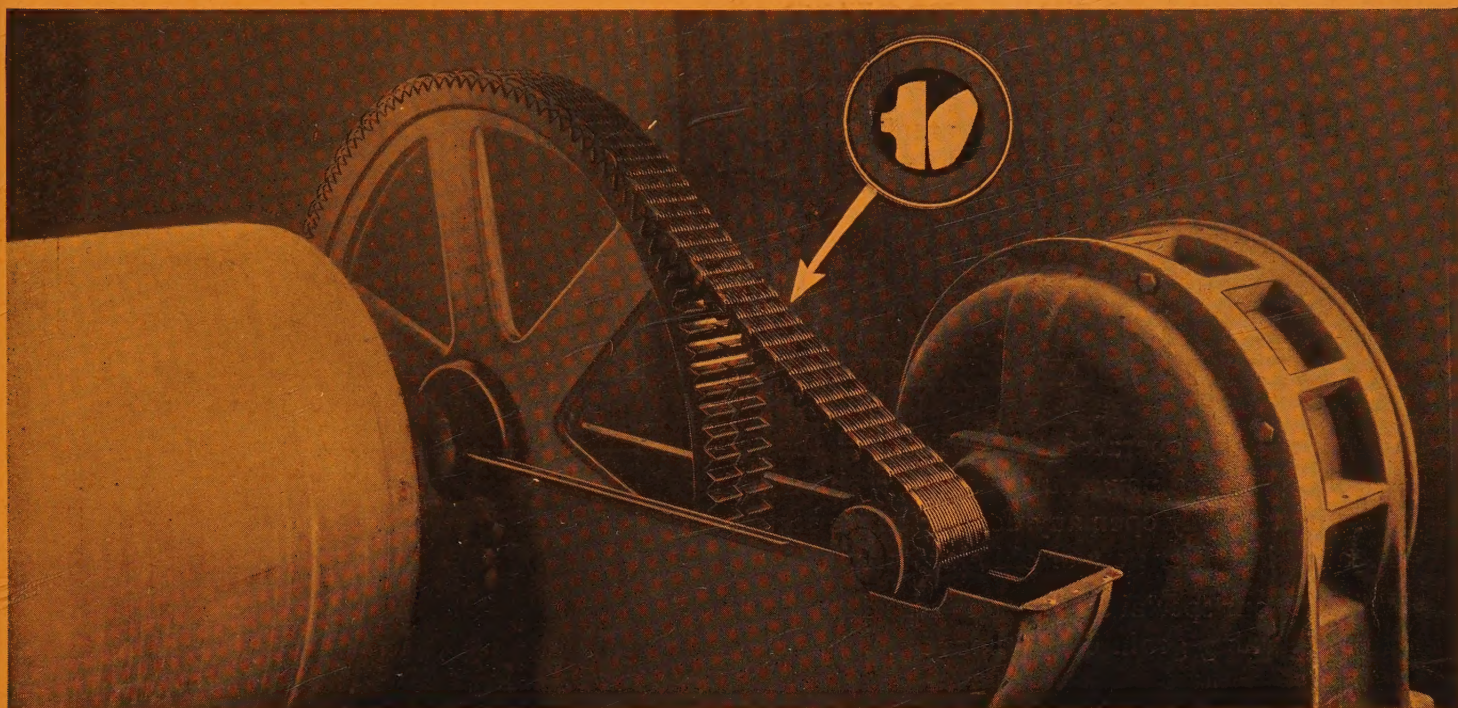


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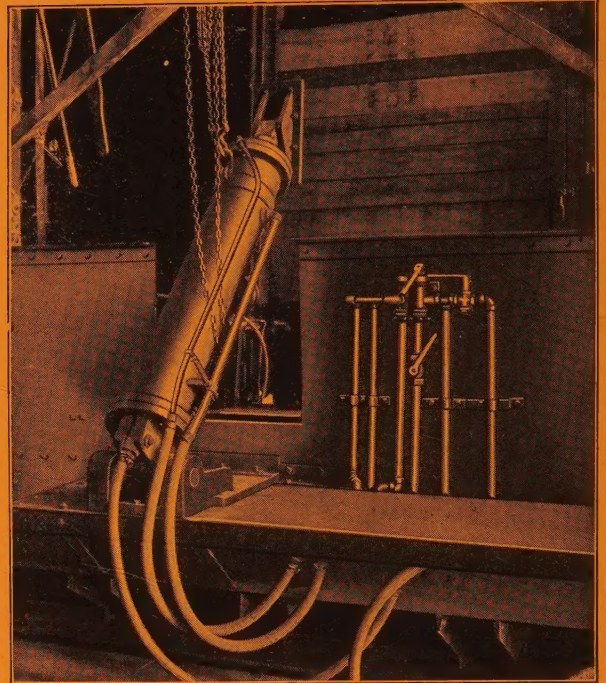
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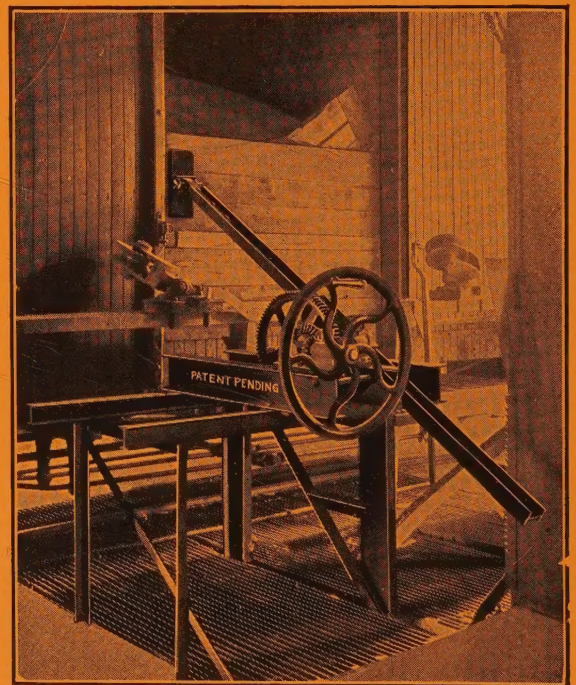


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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
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Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain and hay.
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Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

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Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., feed and grain.*

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kiln-dried buckwheat flour.

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Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
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Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Heit & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
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Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
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Granger & Co., Dan. B., commission, grain and hay.*
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Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

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Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

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Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

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Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

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Craddock Grain Co., W. F., grain & hay.

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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*

DENVER, COLO. (Continued)

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Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

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Isely Lbr. Co., The, C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

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Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Cox Grain Company, C. H.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.
Enid Terminal Elevator Company.
Enid Milling Company.*
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Company.
Feuquay Grain Company.*
Geis-Price Elevator Company.
Goltry Grain Company.
Henry Grain Company, John.*
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.
Johnston, W. B.*
Randels-Williams Grain Company.*

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Mulholland & Thorsen, grain mldrs.

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Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

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Bewley Mills, flour milling.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
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Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgmts.*
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consignments-merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgmts.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds".
West Grain Co., consgmts., merchants, brokers.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mfg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

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Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.*
Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exptg.
Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.*
Dowman Grain & Hay Co., E. O., gr., fd., hay.*
Ervine & Bishop, wholesale grain.*
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.*
Rothschild Co. S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*

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Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

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Board of Trade Members.

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Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, mlo.*
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Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Udike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wiser Grain Co., consignments.
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Lackey, Douglas W., mlg. grain, mlo, alfalfa meal.

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Chatterton & Son., Mich. grain, hay, beans.*

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Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
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Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
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Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
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Delmar Co., shippers.
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
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Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Maashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Scannel Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
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Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*

PEORIA (Continued)

McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Commercial Exchange Members.

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Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

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Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.*

SALINA, KAN.

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King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

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Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*

ST. LOUIS (Continued)

Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

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Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahm & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

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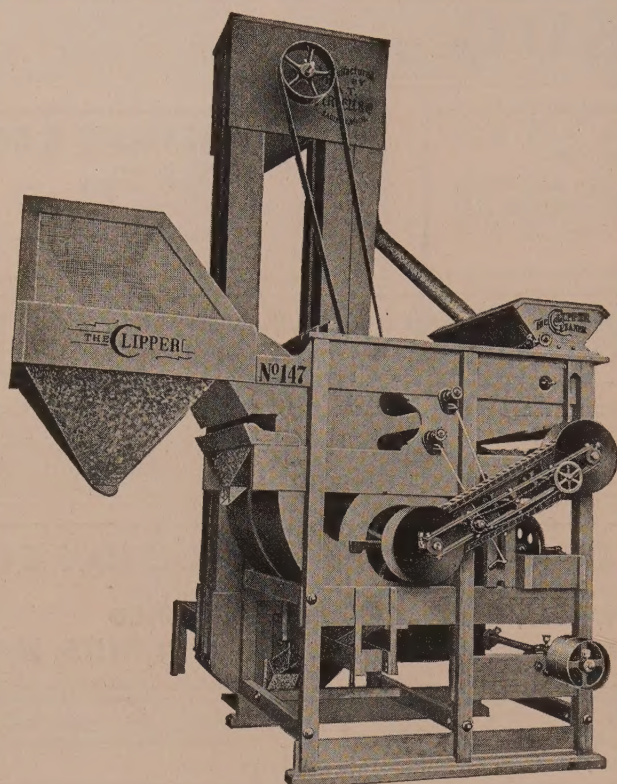
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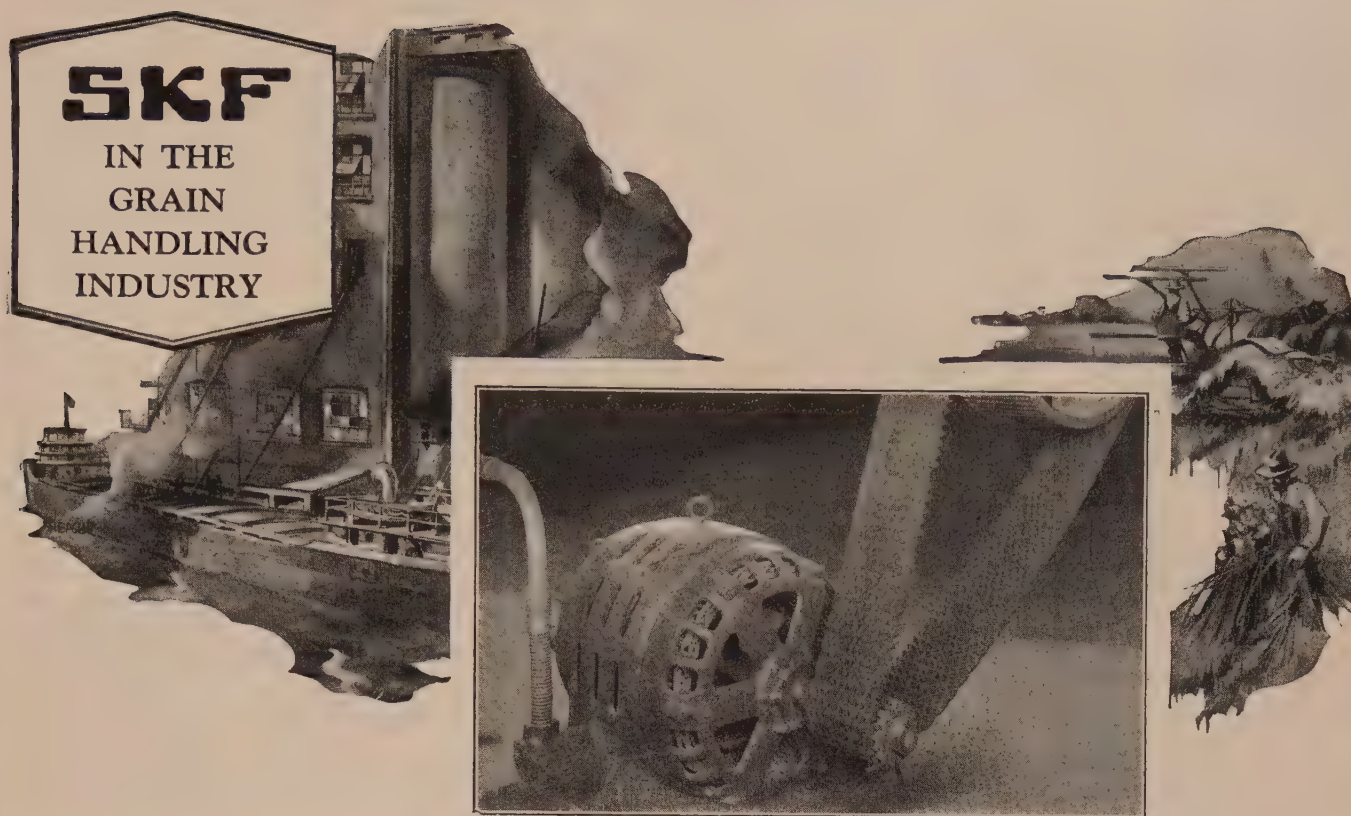
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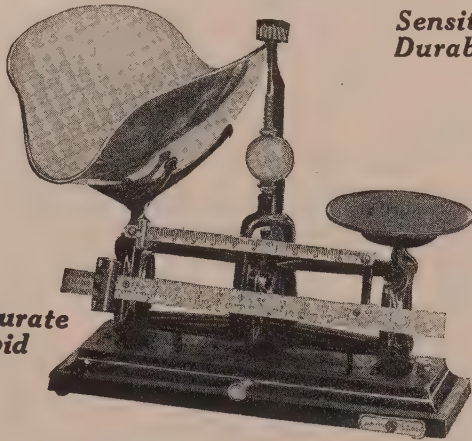
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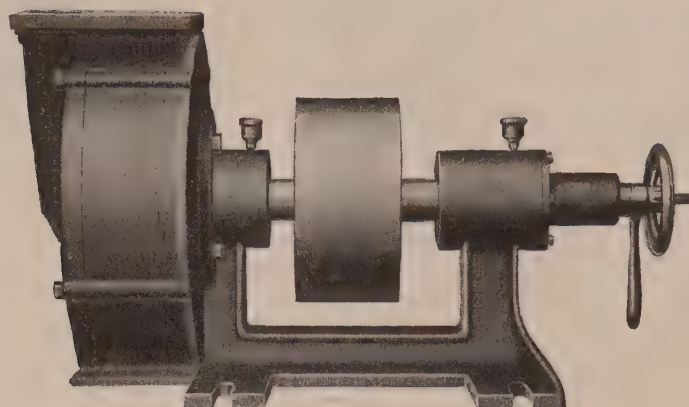
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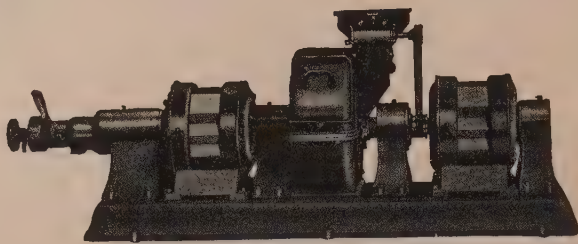


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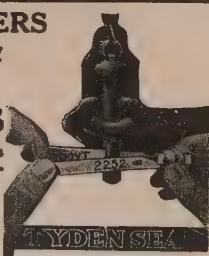
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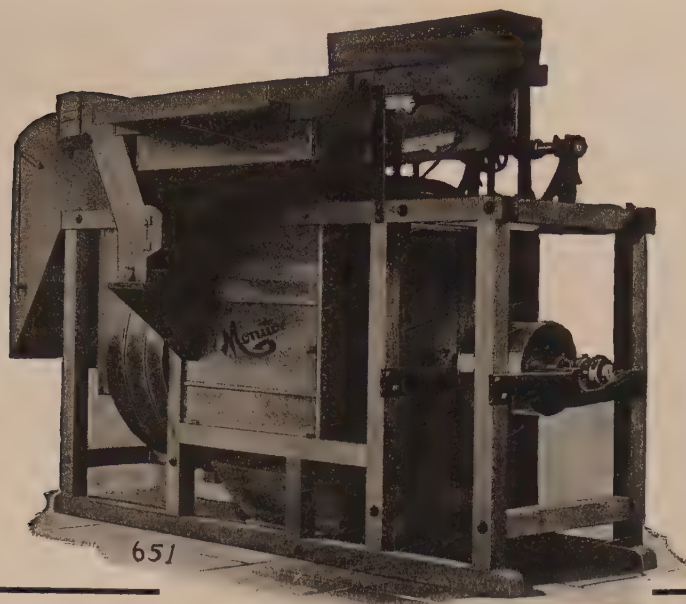
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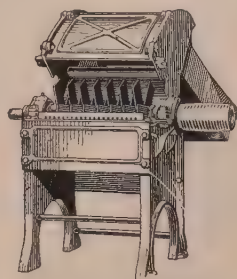
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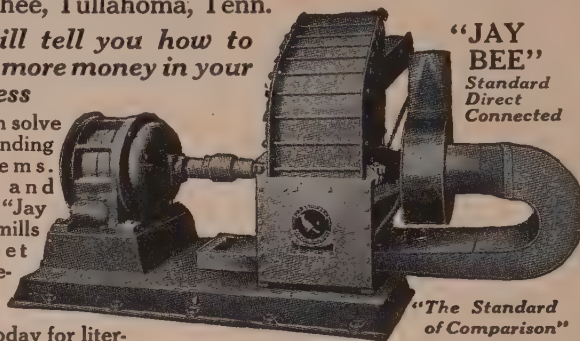
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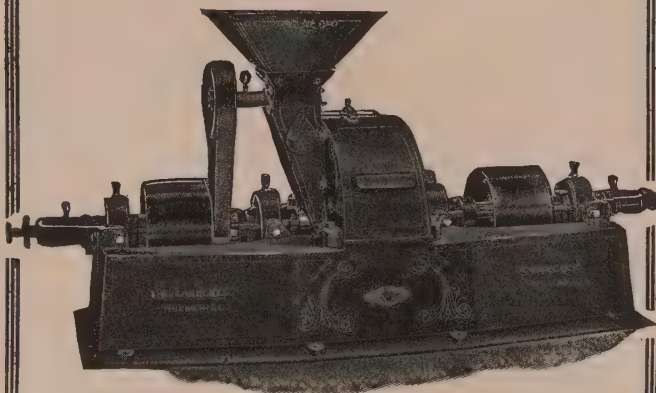


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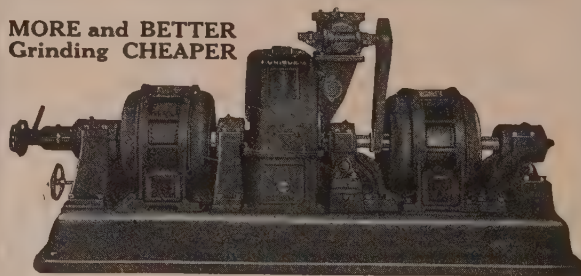
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We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

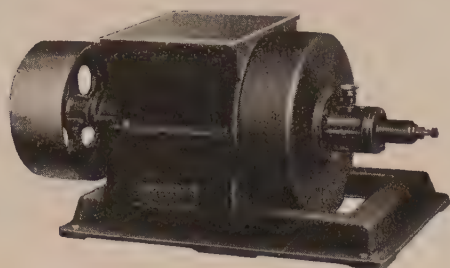
ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

DREADNAUGHT EAR CORN CRUSHER



SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Compare the Dreadnaught Crusher with the old style upright machine! The complicated machinery and poorly fitting parts of the latter inevitably result in lost power, uneven product, and high cost of operation. A glance will tell you the superiority of the Dreadnaught, and a trial will prove it.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN D.

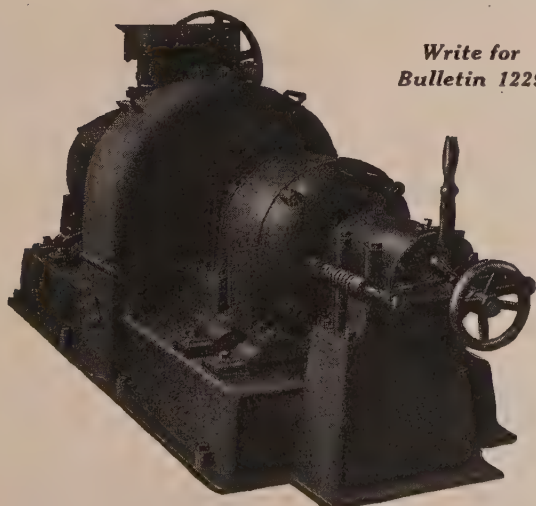
BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

Allis-Chalmers ATTRITION MILLS GRIND ANY FEED

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
MILWAUKEE

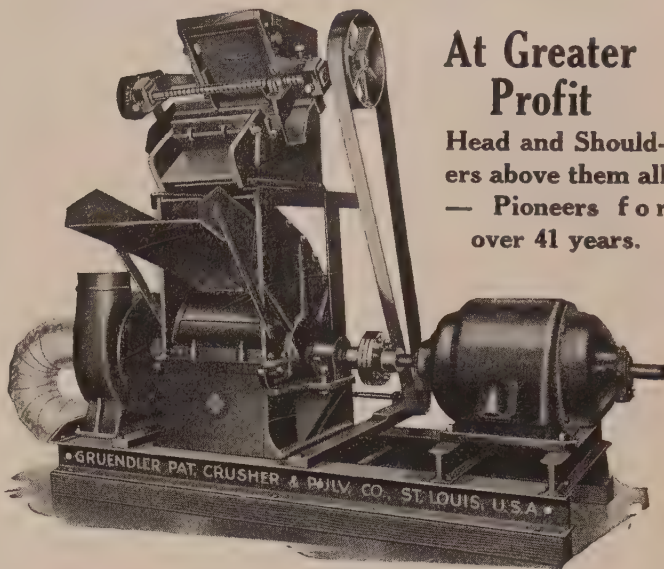
Write for
Bulletin 1229



Gruendler Grinds All Grains

At Greater Profit

Head and Shoulders above them all
— Pioneers for over 41 years.



Direct connected with ventilated enclosed motor on permanent base, equipped with automatic feeder and magnetic separator. Ear corn and grain feeder

Don't Pay a Penalty in Power and Price to Get Capacity and Fine Uniform Product



Belt Driven Grinder, complete with cyclone and two-way sacker spout.

THE new GRUENDLER WHIRL BEATER and PEERLESS, light running, high speed feed grinders do the work at **one-half the power** formerly used, absolutely free from vibration by the use of a most scientific balancing method.

This grinder utilizes the Swing Hammer method. Over a million cutting blows a minute. Metal and sand trap prevents harsh foreign substances such as bolts and nails from entering machine. This feature gives it high endorsement by fire insurance underwriters. No metals clash. There is no friction to produce heat.

Every ounce of power is used to grind or crush the substance fed to it by the automatic feed.

Write for New Bulletin

The Gruendler is the one grinder on the market today which really handles oats and oat hulls in a satisfactory way.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

It is to your interest to put this versatile grinder to work for you—it will take care of all your needs at less expense than any similar machine. The Gruendler is sold on 30 days' trial. It proves its worth to you or you are not out one cent.

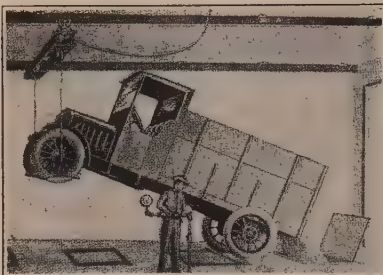
Send for free details. The sooner you learn of it the quicker you begin to save money and to get better grinding results.

Write us for cost and figures

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

948 North First St., St. Louis, Mo.

STONE'S VEHICLE DUMP



Adjustable to all conditions.

Will dump any size wagon or truck, either long or short, wide or narrow.

Can be used with or without scales.

You can drive on from either end of driveway.

Being portable, will dump into any number of sinks.

Located above driveway, reserving all space below for the storage of grain.

Operated by one man.

Is strong and substantially constructed, entirely of steel.

Will last a lifetime.

Operated by compressed air.

You do not have to close your elevator to install a Stone's Vehicle Dump, as it is complete and is placed in your driveway like a piece of furniture in your home—without the expense of building a house around it.



R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.,

806 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**If
You
Handle
Coal**

It will pay you to become a regular reader of

THE RETAIL COALMAN

and learn what successful retailers are doing to make their business more profitable. A newsy, snappy magazine full of practical ideas and suggestions that will make you money.

Send \$1.50 for a year's trial subscription. Your money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfied.

THE RETAIL COALMAN

1223 Monadnock Block

Chicago, Ill.

UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

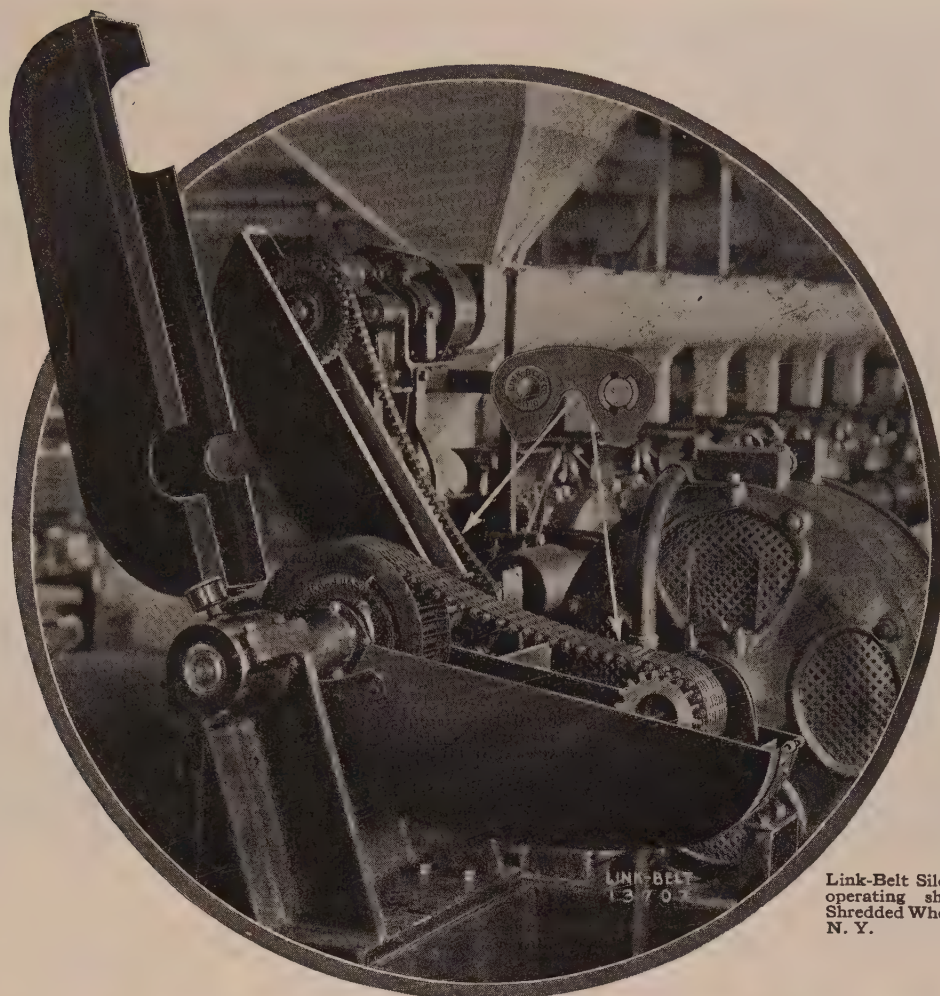
309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

THE VALUE

OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

Depends upon placing it before the right persons. You can get your advertisements before the grain dealers of the country by using this space.



Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive operating shredder at the Shredded Wheat Co., Niagara, N. Y.

LINK-BELT

IF you knew how economically you can drive your equipment with Link-Belt Silent Chain—your search for an efficient power transmitter would be at an end.

Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient than Either. 98.2% efficient (on actual test). A Link-Belt engineer will be glad to tell you the full story—Write nearest office today.

NOW you can get Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives from 1/2 to 15 H. P. from stock in many cities.

2594

LINK-BELT COMPANY

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

Ashland, Ky. - - - - -
V. P. Dalmas & Co., 100 W. Winchester Ave.
Atlanta, 610 Citizens & Southern Bank Bldg.
Birmingham, Ala. - 720 Brown-Marx Bldg.
Boston - - - - - 49 Federal St.
Buffalo - - - - - 745 Ellicott Square

Charlotte, N. C. - - - - -
J. S. Cothran, 909 Com'l Bank Bldg.
Cleveland - - - - - 329 Rockefeller Bldg.
Denver - - - - - 520 Boston Bldg.
Detroit - - - - - 5938 Linsdale Ave.
Huntington, W. Va. - Robson-Richard Bldg.

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85

Kansas City, Mo., R.436, 1002 Baltimore Ave.
Louisville, Ky. - - - 321 Starks Bldg.
Milwaukee - - - - - Room 1403 - 429 E. Water St.
Minneapolis, Minn. - - -
Link-Belt Supply Co., 418 S. Third St.
New Orleans 504 New Orleans Bank Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave.

New Orleans - - - - -
Whitney Sup. Co. Ltd., 733 Tchoupitoulas St.
New York - - - - - 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
Pittsburgh - - - - - 335 Fifth Ave.
St. Louis - - - - - 3638 Olive St.
Wilkes-Barre - 826 Second Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LINK-BELT LIMITED—Montreal, 10 Gauvin Lane; Toronto 2, Wellington and Peter Sts.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.—Chicago, 1700 S. Western Ave.; Dallas, Texas, 810 Main St.; New York, 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
LINK-BELT MEESE & GOTTFRIED CO.—Fresno, Calif., 215 Brix Bldg.; Los Angeles, 400 E. Third St.; Oakland, Calif., 526 Third St.
Portland, Ore., 67 Front St.; San Francisco, 19th and Harrison Sts.; Seattle, 820 First Ave., S.

Efficient Silent Chain Drives



Enduring Satisfaction with Webster Grain Handling Equipment

When you provide Webster grain handling equipment for your elevator you get a service of known value. You are not speculating on unusual, untried construction features of questionable durability and operation.

For nearly half a century Webster grain handling equipment has made

good in the large terminal houses and country elevators. Mechanically correct in design and dependable in operation, built for years of hard service,—that means lasting satisfaction.

Webster engineers will gladly consult with you on your grain handling problems.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY
1856 North Kostner Ave.
CHICAGO

WEBSTER INGLIS LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

WEBSTER

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

**"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"**

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting



JACKS and STEEL YOKES

for Grain Elevator,
Silo and Coal Pit
Construction

Write for literature
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Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.
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Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
1207-8-9 LANDRETH BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices.
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Neb.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

DESIGNERS

of Grain Elevators, Flour Mills

**Feed Mills, Warehouses
and Industrial Buildings**

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates
Valuations and Reports

HORNER, WYATT & ROADS
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Designers and Builders of
**MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS**
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Want a Job?—Advertise in the Situation Wanted
columns of the Grain Dealers Journal

L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO. WICHITA, KANSAS

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in the
market write us for one.

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.
Designer and Builder of
Modern Grain Elevators

A. F. ROBERTS ERECTS FURNISHES

Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

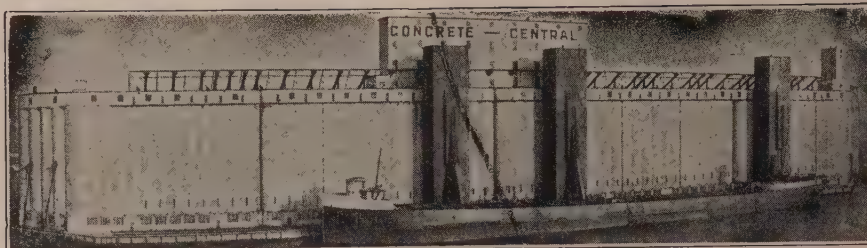
SABETHA,

KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS T. E. IBBERSON CO. CONTRACTING ENGINEERS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

By mentioning the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago when writing its advertisers you
help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World

Designed and Constructed by
James Stewart and Company, Inc.

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World



One of
Several Elevators

Designed and Built by us Throughout Canada

The More Recent are

The Reliance Terminal Elevator	Port Arthur
The Jas. Richardson & Sons Elev.	Port Arthur
The Northwestern Elevator	Fort William
The Great Lakes Elevator	Owen Sound

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
CONSTN. CO., LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

Duluth

Minneapolis, Minn.



3,000,00 Bushel Grain Elevator
for

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.
Decatur, Illinois

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

Folwell-Ahlskog Company
Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

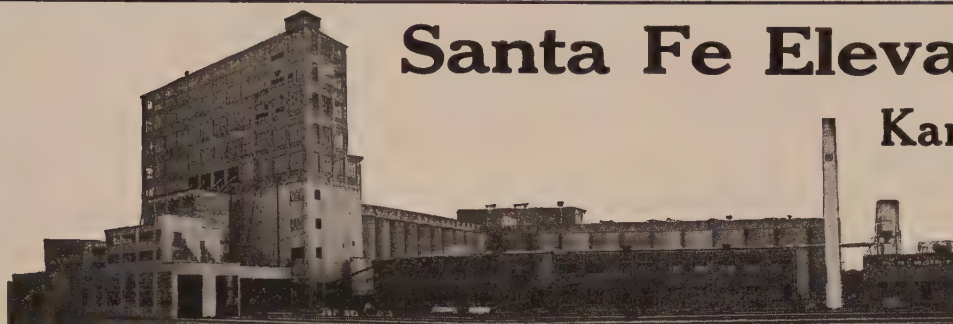
Fort William, Ont.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels



John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Enid Terminal Elevator Company

Enid, Oklahoma

Present Capacity, 550,000 Bushels

(Head House equipped to handle 1,250,000 bushels)

Broke ground in January, complete plant placed in operation June 1. Before completion, the SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY of Enid awarded us contract for a duplicate of this elevator. The second plant was ready to handle grain September 1. Both are now operating on a profitable basis.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

McKenzie-Hague Co.

*Engineers
Contractors*

Minneapolis, Minn.



Hallett & Carey Co. Elevator
Minneapolis, Minn.

Completed August 1, 1926

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

OHIO elevator and coal business for sale; extraordinary location; good business. Address 58A13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA Grain Elevator and Warehouse doing heavy business for sale. Good location. No competition. Write or see T. J. Laws, Blanchard, Oklahoma.

IOWA—16,000 bu. grain elevator and feed house for sale; electric power; no competition; exclusive territory. Address Atkins Grain Co., W. G. Haerther, Sec'y, Atkins, Iowa.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bu. capacity iron clad plant for sale; own ground and private side-track. No competition. Investigate. Address Ingomar Elevator, Ingomar, Ohio.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—45,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale on C. & A. R. R. Fine side line business; modern equipment; good agricultural section with large territory. Only elevator in town. Priced for quick sale. Address 58C24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA ELEVATORS at Cole, Herbst and Rich for sale, also coal yard and elevator site at Swayzee, Indiana; located on Penn. and Nickel Plate Railroads; good established business. Price right and located so all can be handled from central office. Address United Grain & Supply Co., Swayzee, Ind.

SMALL TERMINAL ELEVATOR for sale, concrete warehouse, doing general retail and wholesale grain, feed and flour business, in live western town of 40,000 population. Large industries in dairying and chicken raising in this locality. Might consider part trade in country elevator if located right. Address 58C8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA—17,000 bu. iron-clad cribbed grain elevator for sale, modern type, built new in 1922, on Penna. R. R., with a coal trestle 112 ft. long, 16 ft. high, all steel and concrete. About 3 acres of ground go with property; 11 miles from one of best small colleges in country. Will make easy terms to a conscientious hustler. Good reason for selling. Write 57W6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA Elevator with hay and feed business for sale. Elevator 12,500 bu. capacity, electrically equipped, now filled up with corn and enjoying nice business in wholesale and retail trade of flour, feed and hay; have 400 tons hay and 4,000 bus. oats on hand. Reason for selling, owner engaged in other business. Address P. O. Box 128, Haskell, Okla.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS grain levator for sale in heart of corn belt. Second largest grain shipping point between Lafayette and Peoria. Average volume for station over 500,000 bus. Best of competition at station and surrounding points. Elevator cribbed construction, capacity 35,000 bus.; new cribbed construction coal bins, new brick office, good ear corn crib, strictly modern 9 room residence. Reason for selling, wish to retire on account of ill health. Address 58C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

WESTERN KANSAS—18,000 bu. grain elevator for sale, in excellent grain territory, good coal bins and warehouse. Address 58A9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Grain Elevator, Feed Mill and Coal Yard for sale, with R. R. switch, on private grounds; located in good wheat and dairy section, close to good markets. Electrically equipped and operating. Address 58B13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Seven grain elevators for sale with coal, fence, lumber and building supply yards at small stations, good proposition, reasonably priced, no trades. Will sell one or more or all together. Address Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

KANSAS—Three modern elevators for sale, easy terms, part cash; residences included. Good feed business, includes grounds for stock-yards and feeding purposes. No competition; located Republican Valley. Responsible party may handle \$5,000 cash payment—balance paper. Write 58A25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IN ILLINOIS CORN BELT—A 50,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale. Two dumps, two elevating legs, six hoppers bins, two gravity loading spouts which will load cars to roof without shoveling, 10-hp. type Z Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine. Large territory to draw from and located on C. B. & Q., 2 miles from hard road. Cash or terms. Good reason for selling. For particulars write P. O. Box 205, Woodhull, Ill.

NORTHEASTERN IOWA—7,000 bu. capacity elevator for sale at Bucknam Crossing; seven bin coal shed with concrete floors; feed room 16 by 24 ft.; sizable farm; a combined store and house building 26 by 44 ft. with living rooms in rear and above store; flour room attached; large basement. All buildings in good condition. Situated in a good American community. Nearest competitor 5½ miles. Write for particulars and price to Lloyd Swann, Osage, Iowa.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO BUY elevator and lumber yard at good station in Nebr. or Ia. State capacity, construction, condition, annual business, price. Write 58B6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY elevator at good station; state capacity, construction, condition, price, also annual business. Will pay cash. Ill., Ind. or Iowa preferred. Address 58C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in wheat and corn belt, on Santa Fe R. R., large grain elevator, also a 50 barrel flour mill; natural gas power. Easy terms. Address Geuda Grain Co., Geuda Springs, Kansas.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN ever offered in a grain and milling property located at Adrian, Mich., a thriving city of 16,000 population. Large plot of land with large spacious buildings; has 250,000 bu. concrete tanks, one 20,000 bu. capacity iron tank, 12,000 bu. cribbed storage in handling house. Side tracks from N. Y. C. and D. T. & I. Rys., transit privileges. Wonderful opportunity to engage in wholesale jobbing business, flour, feed and grain, also mixed feed plant. Plenty of buildings. Machinery and buildings in best of condition. This plant in operation. We are offering all this property for \$25,000, which is about 15 cents on the dollar of replacement value. Address THE ADRIAN MILLING CO., Adrian, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A small flour mill in the Dakotas or Western Minnesota in exchange for unencumbered land in the Northwest. Address 58C23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK feed, grain and farming supply business for sale; including a never failing water power of 50 hp.; buildings in excellent repair, equipped with up-to-date machinery for handling, grinding and mixing feeds. Doing a volume of \$150,000 yearly. Located in center of electric lighted village on state road, in rich dairy and alfalfa section about the center of New York State. For a good paying business write Wm. J. Hollenbeck, Munnsville, N. Y.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

ADDRESS WANTED.

ADDRESS of W. H. Rhodes, author of Rhodes' Calculating System wanted. Address 57V17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CONNECTION WANTED.

GRAIN MAN of ample terminal market experience and unquestioned financial standing would consider any sound proposition from any person or firm desirous of forming a St. Louis grain connection. Must control reasonable volume of St. Louis shipments. Address 57Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED

WANTED—Experienced man with \$5,000 to join in building elevator; good modern town; electricity for power; fine grain point. Address 58C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A party capable of taking an active interest in a grain and seed firm doing business in U. S. A. and Canada. Investment of \$5,000 to \$10,000 required. Would be expected to take management of U. S. A. interests. Address 58C17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts gives a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 25 cents.

Shipping Notices Duplicating: A convenient form for advising receivers of the kind, grade and weight of grain shipped.

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy hinged press-board covers, with two sheets of carbon, size 5½x8½ inches. Order Form 3SN. Price 75c. Weight 8 ounces.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in press-board with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables: The eighth edition is the most complete table for reducing carload weights to bushels published. The tables show reductions by 50-pound breaks as follows:

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to 32 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 74,950 lbs. to 34 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 96,950 lbs. to 48 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 118,950 lbs. to 56 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 118,950 lbs. to 60 lb. bushels.

Bushels are printed from bold faced type in black ink; pounds in red, on heavy ledger paper, sewed and reinforced with muslin, and bound in flexible keratol covers with marginal index. Weight 6 ounces. Price \$2.50.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, \$2.50. Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted in grain elevator to learn the grain business. Address Chas. R. Pitzer, R. R. No. 4, Veedersburg, Indiana.

WANT position as mgr. of line of elevators; years of experience; best of reference. Write 58C16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by man with 25 yrs. exp. in retail flour and feed business. H. B. Caulkins, 265 Westwood Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

WANTED—A position as manager of a grain elevator in Illinois; 15 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business. Address 57Z19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager or solicitor, either local or traveling, with some good grain firm; best of references furnished. Address 57S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers' Elevator or with good commission firm; 30 yrs. exp. in milling and grain. State particulars and salary. Harry Mansbridge, Rowena, So. Dak.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers or Independent Elevator; 10 years' exp.; a good clean record; understand the business; can talk German; prefer North or South Dakota. Can come at once. Wire if in a hurry. Address 58B7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS' ELEVATOR MANAGER with 15 years' successful record desires position with good company. Exp. all sidelines; good grain man; good accountant; furnish monthly balance sheet and profit and loss statement. Can handle large volume of business. Ill. or Ind. preferred. Write 58C21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Sales manager experienced in feed business who will invest small amount capital in excellent feed plant and elevator 60 miles south of Chicago. Complete equipment for manufacturing full line feeds.

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.,
110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic Scale, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, must be in first class condition. Address Wren Elevator Co., Wren, Ohio.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOOS GAS ENGINE for sale, 35 HP., OK type, complete with clutch, used only a short time. Reason for selling, installing motors. John G. Troester, Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 25-hp. type Y, style H, Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine, in good condition, running every day. Object of selling, installing electric motor. Priced right. Address Onward Grain Co., Onward, Indiana.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high roller mill, 9x18, all complete. In very good condition; feeder attached. Too big for us. H. W. Gidding & Son, Milledgeville, Ohio.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BURROUGHS Adding Machine, 5 column, first \$50.00 takes it. Also 5 ton pitless stock scale with rack, \$75.00. Both in first class condition. A. R. Olson, Maskell, Nebr.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE TRUCUT CEREAL MILL makes steel cut products from corn, wheat, kafir, etc. Interchangeable knives and screens to suit the different classes of work.

Our Disc Mill will make poultry feeds, whole wheat flour, meal or grind feed. An all-purpose machine for the elevator. Write for information. Caledonia Machine Works, Caledonia, Ohio.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

THREE BLOWERS for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition; will sell reasonably; write for prices.

THREE THOUSAND feet 30" four ply rubber belting for \$1.00 per foot, Kansas City.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., Box 6406, Sheffield, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.

One 50-bbl. XX Century Flour Mill.
One No. 0 Invincible Double Scourer & Cleaner.
One Invincible Dustless Separator.
One Friction Clutch Flour Packer.
One Nordyke & Marmon Round Flour Dresser.
One Round Scalping Reel.
One No. 0 Alsop Bleacher, complete, with No. 1 Agitator.
Two Dust Collectors.
One McFeely Disintegrator.
One No. 0 Buckley.
One 18" Single Head Dreadnaught Attrition Mill.
One 18" Vertical Burr Mill.
One No. 2 Dreadnaught Ear Corn Crusher.
One Slip Jaw Changeable Attrition Mill Drive.
One Bolting Shoe.
One Shoe Feeder.
One 4-wheel Platform Flour Truck.
One Small Bag Truck.
One Hopper Scale, 2,500 lb. capacity.
One Platform Scale, 1,000 lb. capacity.
One 35-hp. Allis-Chalmers Motor with starter, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volts, speed 1,150.
One 20-hp. Robbins & Meyers Motor with starter, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volts, speed 1,150.
Elevator Heads, Boots, Legs, Belts, Buckets, Pulleys, Belts, Shafting and Hangers.

NEW CARLISLE MILLING CO.,
New Carlisle, Ohio.

MACHINES FOR SALE

EUREKA Wheat Washer and Whizzer for sale, large capacity, good as new. Price \$600.00. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above.
Standard Mill Supply Co.,
501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Hercules Crusher, 100 bu. capacity.
Little Giant Crusher, 30 bu. capacity.
Triumph Sheller, 100 bu. capacity.
Chief Ear Corn Crusher and Grinder, 50 bu. capacity.
Scalpers; bag holders; used 18" and 20" ball bearing Monarch Attrition Mills.
L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Port Huron, Mich.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1,000-lb. Vertical Ball-Bearing Batch Mixer; Gardner Mixer with Sifter; Cyclone and Perfection Dust Collectors; Spiral Steel Conveyor; Centrifugal Reels; Grading Reels; Car Puller; Union Iron Works Corn Sheller, No. 32, with No. 33 Cleaner; Hutcheson Corn Sheller (new); Feed Rolls, 7x18, 9x18 and 9x24; three pr. high Allis Mills; 1 Robinson 2 pr. high ball-bearing 9x24 with LaPage Cut; Water Wheels, 26, 35 and 45" Sampsons; 48" Standard LaFell; 30" Little Giant; 15 and 50-bbl. Midget Marvel Mills; 37½-hp. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. A few large elevators. Attrition Mills: 20, 22 and 24" Monarch Motor Driven; 18 and 20" B. B. Dreadnaughts; 1 Bauer Bros. 24" single head motor driven; 18" Halsted; 20" Robinson; one No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill; Pulleys (a few large); Rolls ground and corrugated. Everything for the elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

YOUR NAME

where every progressive grain dealer will see it, will convince them you are in business today.

That is in the
Grain Dealers Journal
OF CHICAGO

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURKE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Tripling Grain Ticket Book; used as salesman's sample; slightly damaged. Price \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Bargain 19 G T."

Scale and Credit Ticket Book, 100 pages each original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine perforated, 4 sheets carbon. Used as salesman's sample. Price 75c and postage. Weight 1½ lbs. Order "Special 51."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts, contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



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write us for delivered price

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Budy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4,000 bushels Old No. 2 White Oats. Good enough for seed. Friedly Bros., Dunkirk, Ohio.

WHITE OATS—Several cars of nice, bright No. 2 White Oats for sale, 35 lb. or better. Will make fine seed oats. Price right. Pierce & Stevens, Middle Point, Ohio.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

WANTED—A quantity of Flint Corn, also White Cap and Yellow Dent. Write us regarding your offerings of feed corn. Kelly, Case & Company, Tilbury, Ontario, Canada.

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Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CORNELI

Seed Company

Saint Louis, Missouri
FIELD—GRASS—GARDEN SEEDS
Weekly Price List on Request

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
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Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
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Distributors of
BADGER BRAND SEED
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Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds
Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
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CLOVERS—TIMOTHY
ALFALFA
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COURTEEN Seed Company

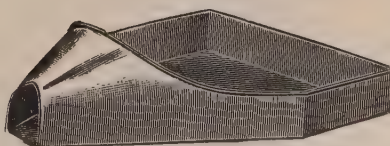
Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Sweet Clover Seed

We are the largest handlers of
Sweet Clover in North Dakota
Send us your inquiries of either carloads
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SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00.

Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Greater Net Earnings from your Present Volume of Business

Terminal elevator operators have been quick to see the advantages of the new

Big 5 Terminal **CARTER** DISC SEPARATOR

Capacity 2000 Bushels Per Hour

its use brings in substantially increased net earnings because

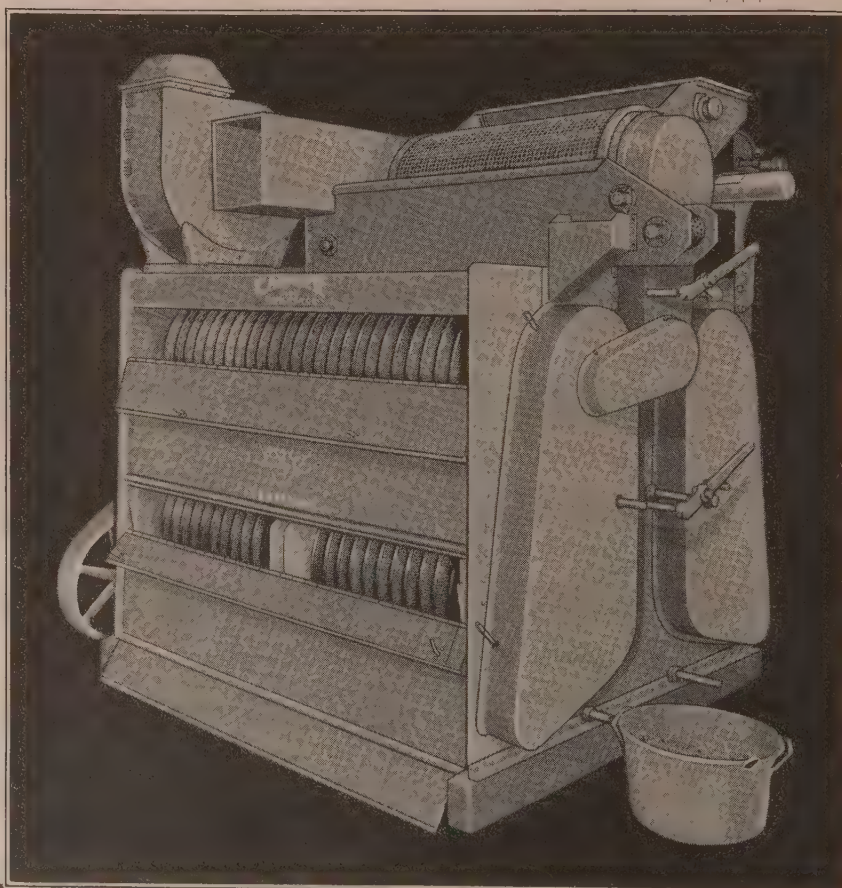
- it scalps and cleans in one operation.
- it removes oats, wild oats and barley—the most valuable part of your dockage.
- releases additional storage space.
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.



GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 10, 1927

OVERBIDDING for grain does not earn the profit needed to keep the elevator in operation.

DAMP CORN continues to make trouble for careless shippers. Those so unfortunate as to have no drier will reduce the hazards of shipping by cleaning and blowing before loading into car.

AS CONGRESS has no authority over intra-state traffic, no equalization fee will be collectable on grain grown and consumed within the state. Some of the courts can be depended upon to uphold the constitution.

WITH Chicago's future trading for January down to 598,502,000 bus. from 1,281,783,000 bus. a year ago, who can deny that the future trading act and the McNary-Haugen discussion are harmful to the grain business.

RAISING the tax on corporation incomes to 13½%, won a protest from the Nebraska Millers' Ass'n at its recent annual convention. The sharp discrimination against the corporations is generally branded as unfair.

SMUT caused a greater loss to wheat growers in 1926 than ever before, so it is natural to presume that all sufferers will treat their seed with copper carbonate and thereby prevent a repetition of the expensive experience.

NEW YORK'S Corn Exchange at Buffalo, Produce Exchange at New York, as well as the Stock Exchange, have been functioning so efficiently to the satisfaction of the public that Assemblyman Cuvillier's bill for a tax of \$500 per member and \$100,000 bond would be only a burden upon producers and consumers.

DAMAGED grains are scarce in corn received from some sections but plentiful in shipments from other sections. Picking out the damaged ears before they go to the sheller helps to keep down the percentage of damaged grains and pays well.

A NEW SIDELINE is being tried out by some elevator men with space and time to spare. They are installing incubators and hatching eggs for farmers with profit to all concerned. It helps to provide a market for coal, heat and chick feed and draws more farmers to the elevator for supplies and information.

THE CENSUS' amazing revelations include the fact that the number of establishments making saddlery and harness fell off 45.6 per cent in the two years 1923 to 1925. The horse is still seen in the circus, and let up hope this noble friend of man will not be seen eventually only in the zoo. The automobile continues to reduce the demand for feeds.

GRAIN PRODUCERS and grain handlers who are in favor of higher prices for grain will be pleased to know that the House Com'ite on Immigration has reported in favor of legislation to suspend preference now given to farmer immigrants who desire to settle in this country. Any increase in farm population is very likely to result in an increased production of grain and lower prices.

THE McNARY-HAUGEN Farm Relief Bill seems to be meeting with more and more opposition as the members of Congress become more familiar with its objectionable provisions. If the grain dealers who at present are suffering a most discouraging depression as the direct result of the bill would acquaint farmer patrons with the depressing influence the enactment of the law is sure to have on the market, there would surely be an upheaval against this iniquitous legislation.

THE SENATE'S rejection of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania for membership in the Interstate Commerce Commission, if considered as a step to prevent special interests from being represented on the Commission, is a move in the right direction; but ought to be carried farther by action against the bill for regional appointment of commissioners. No section or special interest should have representation on a public body that does not legislate but simply administers the law.

TO BE SOLD OUT at the bottom after several weeks of falling prices, and just before a substantial rally, is the sad experience of one Michigan dealer who had a lot of rye in a Toledo elevator. In this case the check mailed on Saturday did not reach the broker before the opening Tuesday, altho the distance was less than 150 miles, so that the loss is properly chargeable to poor service by the post office department. The arbitration com'ite of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, as reported elsewhere, placed the burden on the customer. To avoid these losses it is advisable to post margins promptly, or to establish such credit or mutual confidence that the broker is willing to carry a trade margined only down to the market.

SHIPPERS and producers will probably be called upon to pay more freight and passenger fares soon as the Arbitration Board of fifty-nine Trunk Line railroads operating east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River have granted the engineers and firemen an increase of 7½% in their wages. This will increase the cost of transportation over these railroads over five million dollars and patrons will pay the bill. It seems that the Railway Labor Union's are not interested in helping to solve the farmer's problem.

FRICTION in elevator cupola bearings is credited with causing so many fire losses something must be done to reduce the friction and increase the care given these bearings. The saving in power effected by the installation of non-friction bearings would of itself fully justify the improvement, but the reduction of the fire hazard might also save the property owner from the necessity of paying a higher rate for his fire insurance or carrying a larger percentage of the risk. What would the careless property owner who always has objected to the 80% coinsurance clause say if his many fires forced the insurance companies to insist on a 50% coinsurance clause? Our own conviction is that such a clause in all fire policies would reduce losses one-half.

BY HIS ADDRESS before the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n at Peoria recently, Congressman Chas. Brand is in training for admission to the Ananias Club. He charged the Pres. of the American Bankers Ass'n with a bitter attack on the McNary-Haugen bill when the banker has said nothing of the kind. Perhaps the Congressman was simply setting up a man of straw to shoot at. He likened the price-fixing bill to the Federal Reserve Act, and to the Transportation Act, when the former is calculated to hold down the rate of interest moneyed men may exact in times of tight money, and the other is but a fair exchange for the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate rates. Are the farmers willing to have prices of their products regulated downward in exchange for the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill?

THE MRS. GRUNDY of Washington's numerous commissions, boards and bureaus has requested many corporations to fill out a long report, covering all cash and stock dividends paid during the years 1913 to 1926 inclusive. Many of the corporations in the grain trade have had so much experience with the Federal Trade Commission that they will pay no attention whatever to this latest attempted investigation on the part of this meddlesome body. The General Counsel of the Illinois Mfrs. Ass'n holds that a Senate resolution under which the Commission pretends to be acting has no mandatory effect and the Federal Trade Commission has no authority or power to compel the giving of such information. The Commission was never intended to have anything whatever to do with the enforcement of the income tax law. In fact nearly everything the Commission has attempted to do has been ruled out by the courts. The wonder is that Congress does not dispense with the services of these busybodies who make much noise, but really accomplish nothing.

Yokels to Be Given Their McNary-Haugen Plaything.

The McNary-Haugen bill long since got past the stage where members of Congress cared to hear from grain dealers and millers as to the merits or demerits of the price-fixing scheme.

Some members of both houses have convinced themselves that among their constituents demanding price-fixing of farm products there is a sufficient minority to defeat them for office at the next election. These senators admit the McNary-Haugen bill to be worthless, but will vote for it to hold their office.

These members of Congress are untrue to the great body of their constituents, who as consumers will suffer if the McNary-Haugen bill ever becomes effective in raising the prices of bread, meat and clothing. Under a representative republican form of government the theory is that the best men among us are chosen to legislate and that they should deal with any question that comes before them free and untrammelled to act in the interests of the entire public regardless of demands by any one class for special privileges. This theory, under which the United States has reached the acme of civilization, power and wealth is being subverted by the referendum, the recall, direct primary and direct election of senators.

The ignorant farm yokel who thinks that by cheapening the price of corn to the hog raisers of Denmark he will make it easier for the American farmer to compete for the bacon trade of Great Britain is telling the senator how to vote. It is the same in the big cities where the gunmen bootleggers who have the votes tell the elected judges in the criminal courts what decisions are desired.

In their fight against the McNary-Haugen bill the grain dealers and millers are practically alone. Politicians in the densely populated sections of the east are doing nothing in the interest of the proletariat.

The bankers are on both sides of this bill. The larger and more far-sighted are against it, while numerous small bankers are in favor of it, trusting that the consequent inflation will enable farmers to liquidate their frozen loans. While the big bankers are against the bill they are not active in opposition. They do not care to incur any ill-will by opposing it. In fact, advocates of the McFadden branch banking bill in the senate have traded votes with the senators who are pushing the McNary-Haugen bill, so that the passage of the bill by the senate is a foregone conclusion.

In the House the prospects of the bill are not settled. It is significant that the first McNary-Haugen bill was defeated by a fair majority, while the second bill was lost by a smaller margin. The present margin of safety is too small for comfort; and the bill is likely, in the opinion of close observers at Washington, to go to the president.

Will the president veto it? Certain aspirants for the presidential nomination hope that he will, so that they may pose before the embattled farmers as their sole champions. By permitting the bill to become a law without a veto the president would remove these rivals from his path and insure his renomination. Another substantial reason for the president to allow

the bill to become a law is the failure of business interests in general and the bankers to come out actively against the bill, leaving the president in the position of championing the interest of the grain dealer and miller minority. He is left out on a limb. The obvious course for him is to yield to the will of the people as expressed by Congress.

After the bill becomes a law it is certain to be thrown into the courts for a test of its constitutionality. This will give grain dealers a respite; and if it is declared invalid we may never have government price-fixing in time of peace. When the Government illegally fixed the price of wheat during the war it cost the wheat growers of the United States one to two dollars a bushel and consumers alone profited by the interference with supply and demand. What will be the result of the McNary-Haugen interference?

Damp Flaxseed Turning Black With Storage

Elevator operators of the Spring wheat states are experiencing unusual difficulty with stored flax and a number of elevator operators are reported to have suffered heavy losses as the result of heat and charring of the flaxseed. In some cases it has been extremely difficult to remove the molten mass from the bins.

This experience is much like that of the Illinois oat handlers who stored oats in the summer of 1914 and attempted to load them out the following spring. In many cases the dealers found it necessary to remove the black mass from bins with pickaxes, and the sweetish licorice odor arising from the grain has made many workmen sick.

The only remedy is to avoid storing damp grain. Blow it, dry it first before putting it into the bins or else turn it frequently, examine it closely occasionally with a long probe or equip bins with thermometers so as to give warning whenever any bin starts to heat.

One South Dakota elevator operator has recently suffered a loss of several thousand dollars on one bin of flaxseed. If you must store damp or immature grain it would pay you to watch it vigilantly.

The Iron Clad Elevator; Its Advantages

Iron clad elevators earn such a handsome credit on the fire insurance rates one would naturally expect that every elevator would be completely protected from locomotive sparks and fire exposure by iron.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Companies specializing in grain elevators have granted a credit on the rate of 50c per hundred for the iron roof and 10c per hundred for iron siding. If the roof is connected with the siding and the corners of the siding grounded, some companies allow 25c additional per hundred for lightning protection. A credit of 85 cts. per hundred will effect a material saving in the cost of fire insurance.

Even though it is difficult to apply iron roofing and siding so as to make it water tight at all times it can and is being done and its application earns a most liberal credit for the property owners who carry their insurance with

any of the leading Mutuals specializing in grain elevators and their contents. Some builders have experienced no difficulty whatever in keeping water out of the elevator with iron, hence it should be possible for all elevator builders to learn the trick. Many builders seem to overlook the shifting of the load with the loading and unloading of different bins. However, whenever iron is applied we would recommend that a high grade of rust-resisting iron be used because it costs no more to apply sheets of long-lived iron than to apply short-lived tissue paper sheets so frequently applied to grain elevators with early dissatisfaction.

Judgment Against Carrier for Loss in Transit.

Three carloads of maize shipped by C. M. Jackson, one from Loraine and two from Roscoe, Tex., to Waco, and diverted to Ennis, Calvert and Navasota, Tex., by the buyer, Seley-Cornforth Grain Co., were short on unloading and the buyer brought suit against Jackson and the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.

A judgment by the county court in favor of the grain company and the railroad company, and against Jackson, was reversed Dec. 2, 1926, by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.

The loading weights were 32,925, 31,790 and 44,278 lbs., and the unloading weights, by wagon-loads, 31,105, 30,755 and 41,455 lbs. respectively.

The reason for the reversal was that the lower court took the case from the jury and directed a verdict. The Court of Appeals said:

There was affirmative evidence that the amount of maize called for by the respective Bs/L, and collected for by the drafts drawn therefor, was placed in each of said cars, and there was some evidence tending to show that there was no loss from one or more of said cars in transportation. If said evidence, standing alone and uncontradicted, was sufficient to support a finding that there was no shortage, the court erred in instructing a verdict for the grain company. We think it meets the test prescribed, and that the action of the court here complained of constitutes reversible error.

There was affirmative evidence that a definite amount of maize by weight was placed in each car, respectively, and that there was a shortage in the weight of each car when unloaded at final destination. There was some testimony tending to show that as to one or more of said cars there was no loss in the course of transportation. If there was no loss in transportation, there was a direct conflict in the evidence as to the weight of the maize contained in each of said cars, respectively. It was the peculiar province of the jury to pass upon this conflict and to determine whether the destination weights so proved were correct.

Appellant, Jackson, further contends in this connection, in event it should be found that there was such shortage in weight that the evidence raised an issue of fact whether such shortage arose by reason of loss of maize from the cars in course of transportation. We sustain this contention. In view of the direct conflict in the evidence with reference to the amount of maize contained in said cars as indicated by the loading and unloading weights, respectively, the facts in evidence, relied on to show that such conflict did not arise by reason of loss or removal from the cars in the course of transportation, are not of such conclusive character as to warrant an instructed verdict on that issue.

The grain company pleaded that appellant, Jackson, was a grain dealer, and had been such a long time, and that it was usual and customary and well known to the grain dealers of the state of Texas that in shipments handled as these were the destination weights controlled. Its witness Henshaw testified that it was the custom, known to brokers and grain dealers in Waco and Texas generally at that time, in transactions where drafts were made by the seller upon the purchase with Bs/L attached, to guarantee the weights at destination. There was no evidence that Jackson was engaged in the grain business, except as such fact might be inferred from the transactions involved in this case, and no evidence that he was ever engaged in such business prior to that time. There was no proof that he in fact knew of the existence of the custom so testified to by said witness. Appellant contends that he cannot in any event be bound by such custom, in the absence of such proof.—289 S. W. Rep. 164.

McNary Bill Flayed By Minority Report

The McNary-Haugen bill clearly is unconstitutional in the opinion of the minority of the Senate Agricultural Com'te.

Co-operation would be destroyed by the bill in the opinion of the minority.

Only those with a contract with the government controlling board could remain in business at a profit.

The whole underlying principle of the bill is unsound, in the opinion of the minority, from whose report we take the following:

In an effort to meet the objection this year, the bill has completely eliminated any possibility of its being of service to any form of co-operative. It uses in various places the phrase "cooperative association." It pretends to authorize the board to make its contracts with cooperative associations. It pretends to authorize loans to a cooperative association "for the purpose of assisting such cooperative association in controlling the surplus," and also authorizes loans to them for facilities. It then proceeds by definition to limit the phrase "co-operative association" to Capper-Volstead co-operatives.

CAN NOT UTILIZE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'NS.

This limitation of course automatically removes the possibility of utilizing any kind of cooperative association for surplus control purposes since, in handling the surplus, the co-operative must necessarily deal—certainly as to any basic commodity—in more of the product of nonmembers than of members. By so dealing, it automatically removes itself from the class of Capper-Volstead co-operatives and ceases to be eligible either for loans or contracts from the board. This has a special point in view of what has been said above about contracts with processors. The alternative in the bill to contracts with cooperative associations or associations formed by such co-operatives is "persons engaged in processing." In other words, by either very skillful drafting or exceeding carelessness the bill has now been reduced to a position where the revolving fund and the equalization fee—outside of \$25,000,000 of loans for facilities to cooperative associations—can be utilized only under contracts with processors.

CHEAPER FEED FOR EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK.

If we are going to handle export surpluses of corn by foreign dumping, we are going to give to the farmer of Europe a tremendous competitive advantage. Our corn does not command abroad as good a price as Argentine corn because of its inferior quality. To sell it all abroad, we would have to cut substantially, say, 10 cents a bushel under the price of Argentine corn. It is generally estimated that it takes 10 bushels of corn to make 100 pounds of pork. If we dump our surplus corn abroad at, say, 15 cents under the Argentine corn price—which is the tariff differential we have had to set up to prevent Argentine corn coming here—we will be giving European raisers of hogs \$2.50 a hundredweight advantage over the American. On this basis, the loss our board would have to assume on the export of 2,000,000,000 pounds of pork products a year would be a fairly substantial sum to be added to the losses resulting from the bidding up of the price of swine in this country contemplated under the bill, the higher cost of processing here than abroad, and the guaranteed profit of the packers.

WHY INCLUDE RICE?

The bill still stubbornly sticks to a list of so-called basic commodities. Interestingly enough cattle and butter have ceased in the last year to be basic commodities of agriculture and rice has become basic. This is despite the fact that the total value of our rice crop has never exceeded \$53,000,000—a little more than peanuts and onions, but considerably less than sweet potatoes. No evidence was produced before the committee on the subject of rice at any hearing, so we are somewhat in the dark as to the reasons for its inclusion in the bill. It is either because the proponents think that the bill might possibly work for rice since our imports in 1925 exceeded our exports by \$500,000, or else it is a bid for the bride and groom vote.

We have already pointed out the unlimited power given the board in its contracts with processors to pick with whom it could deal and the impossibility of any processor denied a contract continuing in competition with the processor enjoying a contract. It is also clear that the cooperative marketing associations, certainly in the basic commodities, can not con-

tinue to operate since they would perform no service for their members in a price fixed market to justify their charges and since they can not be recognized as agencies in controlling the surplus.

DISRUPT ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

What function will a commission man have in the stockyards if swine are handled under contract with the packer?

What will become of the wheat or rice or corn miller or the cotton factor with whom the board makes no contract?

What becomes of the American cotton spinner in the export trade if the board in order to dispose of a surplus of cotton decides to sell to the Manchester spinner at the American price without adding the freight and insurance differential the American spinner now enjoys? Every line of trade touching or dependent upon agriculture will have to face a reconstruction if this bill passes.

ATTEMPTS TO COIN PROFITS OUT OF LOSSES.

(a) The whole underlying principle of the bill and of its prototypes is unsound. It attempts to coin profits out of taking losses. Its theory is that the prices of some agricultural necessities of life can be artificially enhanced by a process of bidding up the market and forcing the consumer to pay a high price, and selling what he refuses to buy at a loss in competition in an uncontrolled market. Such a policy behind a tariff wall might work for a while if production were held in check and if it covered the entire range of human food, but just so surely as the price of pork is maintained and that of beef declines or the price of corn advances and cottonseed meal declines, the scheme must fall upon the heads of its advocates through substitutions by domestic consumers, resulting in additional losses to be taken in foreign markets.

Its theory is also untenable because it seeks to give the producer a profit, no matter how great the production. Price decline is the only normal curb upon overproduction. The thought that price enhancement can go hand in hand with production decline because of an equalization fee removed completely from the purview of the producer is too fantastic for serious argument.

BILL SWALLOWED WHOLE BY COM'ITE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.

Not a single witness appeared before our committee in support of H. R. 15474. Not an amendment was seriously considered by the committee. Even the typographical errors were not corrected. The bill as prepared by a group of farm organizations was accepted on the strength of its label without consideration, general or detailed, of its provisions. Members who feel committed to the principles of an equalization fee to be paid by the producer, of a definite program to make the tariff effective, of a plan to assist agriculture to become organized, or to any other of the great purposes which the American farmer has been told this legislation contains, is not true to his pledges if he supports this bill. Such a vote can be justified only if the pledge be interpreted as committing the member to yield up his sworn duty as a legislator blindly to the will and whim of a small group of so-called farm leaders.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT ON PRESIDENT'S APPOINTING POWER.

There is also created an advisory council of seven for each commodity; "members of each commodity advisory council shall be selected annually by the board from lists submitted by cooperative marketing associations and farm organizations." (Bill, page 11, line 5.)

In clause 2 of section 2 of Article II of the Constitution there appears the following language, referring to the President:

"... and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

This is the only provision of the Constitution which relates to the creation of or the manner of filling public offices. There is nothing in this provision which authorizes Congress to create any elective office whatever—even though the suffrage were granted to all of the citizens of the United States. Therefore the method set out in the bill of selecting

a nominating committee by election is illegal.

If the method of selecting the nominating committee be illegal, of course the whole scheme for the appointment of the board falls. If it be assumed for the purpose of argument, however, that the method of selecting a nominating committee be legal, there is nothing in the quoted language of the Constitution which directly or by implication permits Congress either by its own direct act or through any designated agency to name to the President "a list of eligibles" for appointment, which list shall exclude any citizen of the United States. By implication the suggestion of "a list of eligibles" automatically places the stamp of ineligibility for appointment to a great Federal board upon all but 36 citizens of the United States. We can not believe that any Member of the House sincerely thinks that any such power is vested in Congress.

The appointment, in other words, is controlled jointly by the President and the Senate; the nomination is conferred upon the President alone. Certainly, it would not be contended under this language that Congress could constitutionally require the nominating power to be shared by the President with the Senate. Certainly, if Congress could not compel the President to share the nominating power with the Senate, it can not compel him to share it with a nominating committee "elected by the bona fide farm organizations and cooperative associations in such district at a convention of such organizations and associations."

The same reasoning that applies to the nominating committee and the board applies to the method of appointment of advisory councils. And may we digress for a moment here from the argument upon the specific language of the Constitution to point out the gross violation of the theory and structure of our institutions which is involved in the recognition of a suffrage less than the whole people—in the recognition of a particular class, guild, or employment as solely entitled to the holding of specified public offices. Neither democracy nor the American type of constitutional government can exist under legislative recognition of the existence of class interest in the halls of government.

STABILIZATION IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT PRODUCTION CONTROL.

Price stabilization can not be managed in the absence of absolute control of production unless the policy be to make purchases on a scale down from points at or near the cost of production. If it be attempted by buying on a scale up or at a definite point above the cost of production, it must fail through increasing production by assuring profit without regard to quantity. On the other hand, it must maintain continuity of supply for the purpose of preventing in years of short production an enhancement of price so great as to stimulate overproduction in the next crop year.

Forcing Admission to Cash Grain Exchanges.

The House Com'te on Agriculture voted to report favorably on House Bill No. 9396. This is designed to force admission of patronage dividend concerns to cash grain exchanges the same as to future trading Boards. Representative Tinch of Kansas is the promulgator. He claims it will abolish the need for court action on the part of co-operatives wishing to obtain memberships on exchanges. As Cash Exchanges seldom have dealings beyond state lines the law will affect few. Among its provisions are:

Section 2. No Board of Trade whose members are engaged in the business of buying or selling agricultural products or receiving the same for sale on consignment in interstate commerce shall exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such Board of Trade any duly authorized representative or any lawfully formed and conducted cooperative ass'n of producers or landowners, corporate or otherwise, or any such representative of any organization acting for a group of such ass'ns, if such ass'n or organization has adequate financial responsibility and complies or agrees to comply with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully on other members of such Board: Provided, That no rule of a Board of Trade shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such co-operative ass'n or organization to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such ass'n.

Section 3. Any such cooperative ass'n or any such organization whose duly authorized representative is excluded from such membership and privileges by any Board of Trade referred to in section 2 of this Act may sue in the appropriate United States District Court for a mandatory injunction compelling such Board of Trade to admit such duly authorized representative to such membership and privileges. The United States District Court in whose jurisdiction such Board of Trade is operated or maintained shall have jurisdiction to issue such mandatory injunction and to award such incidental damages as it may deem appropriate.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Manufacturer of Carbon Bisulfid?

Grain Dealers Journal: Where can carbon bisulfid, which is used for exterminating weevil, be obtained? Who are the manufacturers?—C. M. Burke.

Ans.: Carbon bisulphid and carbon tetrachloride are being produced on an extensive scale by the Dow Chemical Co., of Midland, Mich.

Settlement for Stored Oats?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have a case here where a farmer on Aug. 5 stored 233 bus. of oats and on Nov. 10 the oats and other grain and feed were attached. The farmer is unable to recover the oats as the identical oats can not be recovered. Like oats and a sufficient number of pounds are on hand. The attachee claims that the identical oats are not all there, so he has no oats there.

What are the terminal customs of storing oats? Must the grain be kept separate, or can the oats be put in the bin with like quality of oats?—John Offe, Wall Lake, Ia.

Ans.: The rights of the parties to the storage contract are governed by the local custom of the elevator man or by the contract that was made at the time the oats were taken in.

The custom at country points is for the farmer who stores oats to take the price paid by the buyer on the day of settlement. The farmer could not demand the return of his oats unless so specified in the contract, or unless so mutually understood. On the allegation by the farmer that there was such a mutual understanding J. C. Folger of Alton, Ia., was sentenced to prison for 5 years for embezzlement in shipping out oats stored by a farmer, as reported in the Journal, Dec. 10, page 679.

Terminal elevators do business on written contracts and not by custom, and consequently never have any trouble due to misunderstanding. All the public elevators mix grain of different owners of the same grade. If the owner desires to have his grain kept separate he is given a special bin and charged extra for it.

Shortage With Official Weights at Both Ends?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have several claims for shortages against the carriers that they have declined to pay.

These claims cover shortages on cars that have been officially weighed at time of loading, and also officially weighed when unloaded in our elevators here. We contend that as these cars were officially weighed both at the loading and unloading points, we have proven our loss. We would appreciate your looking this up and inform us of your findings.—J. E. Kuntz, Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O.

Ans.: The shipper who has official weights at times of loading and unloading is fortunate. It is just such a reliable weight that is needed to establish the fact that the grain must have been lost in transit.

When the shipper can prove the weights, whether official or unofficial, at point of origin and at destination the courts have uniformly held the carrier responsible for the loss. All the court decisions are to that effect.

A car of oats shipped from Indiana by McCray, Morrison & Co. was short 306 bus. on arrival at Boston according to official weight, and the consignee, David Shapiro, got judgment against the B. & M. R. R. Co. for the full value.

The Justin Mill & Elevator Co. got judgment against the G. & S. F. R. R. Co. for \$107.12 for a shortage on five cars of wheat, according to buyer's weight at Justin, Tex.

Altho the state weighing department's certificates showed no leakage from cars the Northwestern Elevator Co. was given judgment for \$417 against the Great Northern at Minneapolis June 20, 1912, on official weights.

Turle & Co. of Duluth got judgment against the Soo for \$1,479.14 for flaxseed alleged to have

leaked out of a car in transit from North Dakota. The weight at destination was official and the railroad company reported no leakage.

These and many other similar cases are reported in the book "The Grain Shipper and the Law."

Getting Scale Inspection in Illinois?

Grain Dealers Journal: How do we get into touch with Mr. Sowa, who inspects scales?—W. H. Westbrook, Paxton Elevator Co., Paxton, Ill.

Ans.: The services of Mr. Sowa, who is the official scale inspector of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, can be engaged by writing W. E. Culbertson, at Delavan, Ill., sec'y of the Ass'n. An endeavor is made to have a group of elevator operators have their scales tested on the same trip to reduce the cost of the work to each.

Clear Record Defense to Shortage Claim?

Grain Dealers Journal: What can the railroad company claim for shrinkage on a claim for shortage? Can the railroad refuse to allow a claim where the car does not show leaking condition when unloaded?—H. S. Roberts Grain Co., East Prairie, Mo.

Ans.: The deduction for so-called natural shrinkage is on wheat $\frac{1}{8}$ and on corn $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent of the weight of the carload.

Claim agents have always tried to make much of the "clear record" car. "Clear record" may have some value as applied to package freight in barrels and boxes; but as to grain in bulk "clear record" proves nothing, as grain can leak out without being noticed by the trainmen. Therefore the courts do not recognize the clear record as relieving the railroad company from liability, and it is only used by claim agents to "bluff" grain shippers out of payment for grain lost.

Literature on Ground Feeds.

Grain Dealers Journal: I notice in the Jan. 25 number of *Grain Dealers Journal* you mention that operators of feed mills should educate the farmers in tributary territory to the advantages of feeding ground feeds.

Can you inform me in regard to literature on the benefits derived from feeding ground feed in preference to whole grain? Also where I can obtain such literature?—E. W. Eaton, Madison Lake, Minn.

Ans.: Among the leading books on feeds and feed ingredients and the proportioning of those ingredients to meet the needs of domestic animals for the best results is "Nutrition of Farm Animals," by Henry Prentiss Armsby, a director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition with the Pennsylvania State College. Also "Feeds & Feeding," by W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison, formerly connected with the animal husbandry department of the University of Wisconsin. Both are technical writings and go into their subjects very thoroughly.

Perhaps the layman will be able to obtain most effective information from the various feeding bulletins published by the state agricultural colleges. Among the universities active in feeding experiments are University of

Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Ohio State University, Columbus, O.; Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind. Any or all of these would be glad to supply a list of their feed bulletins and to furnish selected bulletins on request.

Illinois Bill Against Short Selling.

Representative John M. Jenco of Joliet has introduced in the state legislature House Bill No. 87, which has been referred to the com'te on agriculture, as follows:

Section 1. No contract for the buying or selling of any grain for future delivery shall be made, unless the person selling such grain:

(1) Is the owner, or the duly authorized agent of the owner, of the actual physical property so offered for sale or contracted, to be sold; or

(2) Is the owner, or the duly authorized agent of the owner, of grain which at the time such grain is offered for sale or contracted to be sold, is in actual course of growth and is potentially in existence; or

(3) Is under contract to acquire possession, or is the assignee of a person under contract to acquire possession, at a future time of the grain offered for sale or contracted to be sold under the terms of a contract for the sale and future delivery thereof previously made with the owner, or the agent of the owner, of such grain; and

(4) Has the bona fide intention to deliver to the purchaser the grain offered for sale or contracted to be sold.

Sec. 2. No contract for the buying or selling of any grain for future delivery shall be made unless the buyer thereof has the bona fide intention to receive and pay for the grain so contracted to be purchased.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. If a corporation shall be guilty of a violation hereof, in addition to such fine, its charter shall be subject to forfeiture at the suit of the attorney general.

Sec. 4. All contracts made in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be void.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the settlement, by novation, set-off or by any means customary in the grain trade, of contracts for the buying and selling of grain which were lawfully entered into under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. The word "grain," as used in this Act, shall include wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. The word "sale" shall include sales, agreements of sale, options for sale or purchase.

Under this bill a court would have to find a country elevator man guilty if he sold a carload of grain for shipment in 60 days if he did not already have the grain bought from the farmers.

It would be as sensible to forbid a building contractor from submitting a bid on a building until he had first bought all the stone, brick and lime, lumber and steel required.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT												
	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6
Chicago	141½	142½	141½	141½	142	141	141½	142½	142½	142½	141½	141½
Kansas City	134½	134½	133½	133½	133½	132½	133½	134½	133½	133½	132½	133½
St. Louis (r. win.)	141½	142	141½	141½	141½	140	140½	141½	141½	141½	140½	139
Minneapolis	142½	143	142½	142½	142	140½	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½
Duluth (durum)	142½	143	143	142½	142½	141½	141½	142½	142½	143½	144½	142½
Winnipeg	138½	139½	138½	139	139	138½	138½	139½	139½	139½	139	138½
Milwaukee	141½	142½	141½	142	142	141½	141½	142½	142½	142½	141½	141½
CORN												
Chicago	81½	82½	81½	81½	81½	80½	80½	81	80½	81	81½	81½
Kansas City	78½	79½	78½	78½	78½	77½	77½	77½	77½	78½	77½	77½
St. Louis	83½	85½	84½	84½	84½	83½	83½	83½	83½	84½	83½	83½
Milwaukee	81½	82½	81½	81½	81½	80½	80½	80½	80½	81	81½	81½
OATS												
Chicago	49	49½	48½	48½	48½	47½	47½	47½	46½	47½	46½	46
Kansas City	48½	48½	48½	47½	47½	47	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½
Minneapolis	46½	46½	46½	46	45½	45	44½	45	44½	44½	44½	43½
Winnipeg	59½	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58	58½	58½
Milwaukee	49	49½	48½	48½	48½	47½	47½	47½	47	47½	46½	47
RYE												
Chicago	108½	109½	108½	108½	108	107½	108½	109	108½	108½	107½	107½
Minneapolis	101½	102½	101½	101½	101½	100½	101½	102½	101½	101½	100½	100½
Duluth	105½	106½	105½	105½	105	104½	105½	106	105½	105½	105	104½
Winnipeg	106½	107½	106½	106½	106½	105½	106½	106½	106½	106½	105½	105½
BARLEY												
Minneapolis	73½	73	72½	72½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71	71½
Winnipeg	75	75	73½	73½	73	72½	72½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½

Millers Against Change in Wheat Grades to Permit Garlic.

The Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n has filed a protest with the Sec'y of Agriculture against the proposed changes in the grades of soft winter wheat as suggested by the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

The Exchange declared the present standards unduly penalize wheat that contains garlic or wild onion bulblets and is designated "garlicky" when marketed thru terminal markets.

The Exchange believes that garlic or onion bulblets of such size and shape that they can be removed in the determination of dockage will also be removed by the commercial cleaning to which wheat is ordinarily subjected preparatory to milling. Therefore, it is the request of the Exchange that the definition "Basis of determination" be modified so as to provide for the determination of onions or garlic on the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

The Exchange points out that in the case of smut, the standards recognize "balls of average size" whereas in the case of garlic or onions, one bulblet in a thousand grams, no matter how small it may be provides for the designation garlicky.

Due to the fact that there is a considerable difference in the size of garlic and onion bulblets, and also because from one end of the crop movement to the other, there is a variation in the composition of these bulblets ranging from fresh green heavy bulblets to small dry light bulblets, which are far less objectionable, it seems to the Exchange that a more consistent and equitable basis for the determination of garlic or onions would be on the basis of weight. To place the determination of garlic on a weight basis rather than a count basis would be, it is believed, consistent with the other analytical factors of the standards with the single exception of smut.

The millers declare that the proposal not to weigh or consider in any manner bulblets that will kick out in the dockage would include the large and the very small bulblets, allowing much garlicky wheat to pass as straight grade.

The millers state that farmers will not cooperate with them in their campaign against garlic unless there is a penalty on garlicky wheat, so in the long run he will suffer to the eventual virtual elimination of wheat production from southern Illinois eastward and southward. If the proposed change is adopted, the farmers who raise good wheat would not be rewarded, and the farmer who does not raise good wheat would not be penalized.

If the grade is changed, as per resolution of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, the millers believe it would mean that no mill

could, with any degree of certainty, buy No. 2 red wheat in any market with the idea of securing wheat free from objectionable matter from which they would make merchantable flour.

For the above reasons, the Soft Wheat Millers' Ass'n, composed of soft wheat mills in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia, protests against the proposed change, and will have a representative of the industry most affected appear in their behalf if a hearing on the proposed changes takes place.

Annual Meeting Boston Grain Exchange

The Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, which succeeded the former Boston Grain Board, held its second annual meeting and banquet at the Boston City Club Feb. 1. The election was by the Australian ballot system at the Grain Exchange in the old Chamber of Commerce Building, now known as the Grain Exchange Building and was held throughout the day.

Officers elected were: president, Albert K. Tapper, re-elected; 1st vice-pres., Harry Hamilton; 2nd vice-pres., Edwin H. Day; directors for three years, Charles W. Boynton, Carl J. B. Currie, Paul T. Rothwell and Charles Varga.

Following the balloting, the members gathered for dinner and entertainment at the City Club where results of the election were announced by the tellers and an ovation was given the winners.

Prizes were awarded at the dinner for the winners of the various tournaments which have been conducted by the Exchange members. The winners are: bowling, George W. Collier, Edward Thompson, Frank Ludwig, Charles M. Cox and A. Shirley Ladd for first team prize. Timothy Falvey, Peter Mullen, Thomas Maloney, Joseph Sennott and William Wise, second team prize.

Billiards, William Hanna. Pool, Farnsworth Baker.

The dinner committee consisted of Paul T. Rothwell, chairman; John J. King, Carl J. B. Currie, Elmer Fenton and Lyman Smith.

W. H. Chandler of New York City, formerly transportation manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was toastmaster. Speakers were Attorney General Arthur K. Reading; Assistant Attorney General Joseph E. Warner, Charles Stewart, agent for the Cunard Line; Vice-Pres. Gerrit Fort of the Boston & Maine; W. N. Howard, president of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Assn.; C. C. Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry A. Rumsey, Chicago. Gov. Alvan T. Fuller was unable to attend but sent his ad-

dress, which was read by the toastmaster and was roundly applauded by the 500 or more members and guests present.—S. S.

Elevator Company Storing Other Than Grain.

The Kentucky Tank Line had 11 tank cars in bad order unfit for transportation that were costing it \$1 per day each in demurrage while standing on the tracks of the L. & N. R. R. To save this expense the tank line stored the cars with the Kentucky Public Elevator Co. in the fall of 1921.

Early in 1924 the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. brought suit to recover \$895.95 for transportation and on Nov. 5, 1924, levied an execution on the tank cars in the possession of the elevator company. On Nov. 8 the elevator company also brought suit against the tank line to recover \$2,090 due on storage of the cars, making the railroad company party defendant.

The elevator company was chartered to store grain only; and the railroad company alleged that having exceeded its powers it could not enforce its lien for storage. The court decided in favor of the elevator company, and this was sustained by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky Dec. 7, 1926, on the ground that only the state or the stockholders of the elevator company could challenge the validity of an ultra vires act. Furthermore, the court said that storage with the elevator company was beneficial to the railroad as the assets of the tank line were conserved, the elevator company charging only \$5 per car per month.—288 S. W. Rep. 1024.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Feb. 15-17. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Minnesota at West Hotel, Minneapolis.

Feb. 22-23. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants mid-winter convention at Birmingham, N. Y.

Feb. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio at Toledo.

Feb. 23-24. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis.

Mar. 1-3. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, North Dakota, at Minot.

Mar. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Missouri at Kansas City.

Mar. 24-25. Co-operative Elevator Men's Ass'n of Oklahoma at Enid.

Mar. 24-25. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Topeka.

Mar. 29-31. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Hutchinson.

Apr. 12-14. National Scalemen's Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

May 23-24. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

June 27-28. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

July 25-27. National Hay Ass'n at St. Louis.

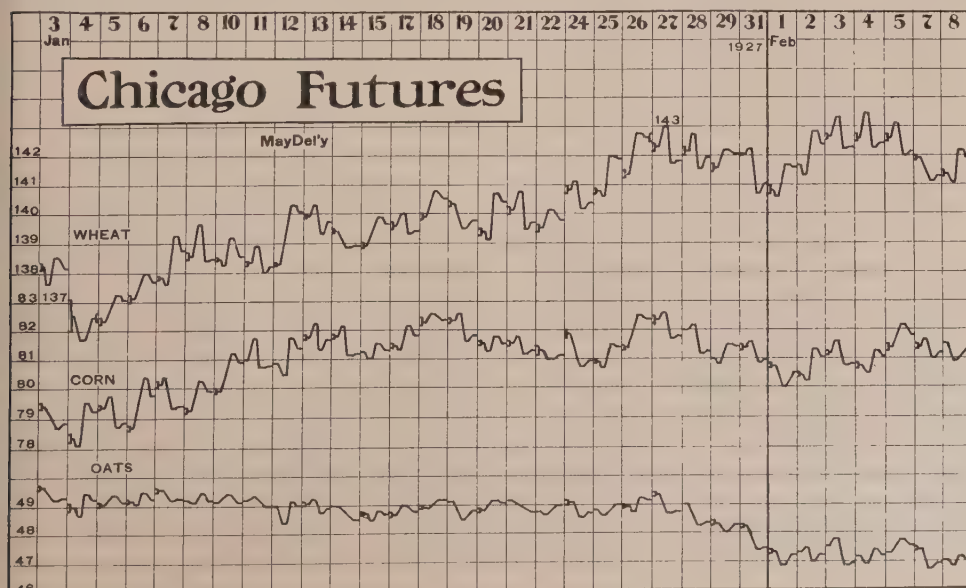
Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Omaha.

To Vote on McNary Bill.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The House voted today to give the McNary-Haugen bill the right of way, after debating 3 hours.

General debate on the bill is to be limited to 12 hours, after which amendments will be in order.

By a vote of 216 to 146 the House rejected a motion designed to give equal consideration to the administration farm relief bill known as the Curtis-Crisp bill.



Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Can Not Afford to Store Free.

Grain Dealers Journal: We note the discussion in the Journal on free storage. We do not see how any elevator can afford to do this, as the elevator has to stand the shrinkage and pay the insurance. It surely isn't a business proposition. How can any concern afford to become an insurance company without recompense?—C. T. Pierce of Pierce & Stevens, Middle Point, O.

Favors Higher Prices to Farmers.

Grain Dealers Journal: I believe grain men would be 100% in favor of farmers receiving \$1 for corn, \$1.50 for wheat and 45 cents for oats. There would be less squabbling over grades and not so much storage. We do not store, so have not that evil to contend with.

A couple of good crops with good prices would make everybody happy. Let's hope they are close at hand.—H. L. West, mgr. Fullerville Grain Co., Fullerville (Mission Hill p. o.), S. D.

Watch Flax Taken in Damp.

Grain Dealers Journal: So many grain dealers have suffered heavy losses from storing damp flax since last harvest time that I am wondering if any country elevator men are storing flax for farmers. It gets so hot that you cannot hold even a small lot of it in your hand. It becomes charred black and gives off a very penetrating acid odor that is most obnoxious.

I would recommend that all elevator men having flax in store and especially those who put it in store when damp, turn it frequently and watch it vigilantly as the losses suffered by some spring wheat elevator operators has been very heavy.—A. E. Leif, Mankato, Minn.

Advices Against Radio Supplies as a Side Line.

Grain Dealers Journal: I think Radio as a side line to the grain business is out of place for the average grain dealer. The radio business has suffered greatly by being sold by the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, and others who know nothing of the technical side of radio.

The big end of the sets sold have accessory equipment poorly balanced due to lack of knowledge on the part of the dealer who sold the set, and the most of them think they are putting out the right equipment. This with the fact that there are lots of poor sets on the lower priced market makes many dissatisfied customers. There are a number of better sets on the market and these will give far less trouble when properly equipped, however there is a great difference in people and with even a perfect set you will have trouble with some people.

A radio set when once sold is a liability to you as long as the set is in use. All sets will give more or less trouble and the owners look to the one they bought it of to keep it going so that you must know something about radio construction to make a success of it. I find that this takes lots of time and that I get busy at it and neglect the grain end of the business which is an important item.

Our reason for being in this line is that we have a good deal of knowledge along this line, most of it gained before we went into the grain business; however, I wish we had never started it as it keeps one in hot water most of the

time. Had it not been for the numerous failures here the last few years we would never have started it. The grain dealer certainly has no business with this line when there is any grain moving.—Very truly, M. L. Meyers, Woodston, Kan.

Uniform Grading Needed.

Grain Dealers Journal: When a car of grain is inspected into an elevator as No. 2 and is inspected out as No. 3 there is something wrong, especially when the grain is in sound condition.

From my experience I had long suspected that the inspectors at some terminals that I ship to regularly did a lot of guesswork. Now I hear that the grain dealers at St. Louis have found the inspection so rotten, between the Illinois and the Missouri state officials, that they have decided to use the federal appeal on track purchases.

This only confirms my own observation, and this condition ought not to exist under the same rules for grading. I expected this sort of thing before the federal government licensed all the inspectors. Then we got No. 3 grade on oats at Chicago, while at a certain interior market the same oats were graded No. 3 if the market was up and the track buyers wanted the oats, and No. 4 if the price was down and they wanted to reject them on contract.—T. M. Hulshizer.

Washington, D. C.—Reports from 975 identical mills reporting each month, and producing approximately 87% of the total wheat flour reported in 1923, shows 42,691,929 bus. of wheat ground in November compared with 41,681,234 bus. in November a year ago. This produced 9,351,059 bbls. flour compared with 8,971,407 bbls.—Department of Commerce. Evidently the small charge assessed by restaurants for bread and butter is encouraging the city people to eat something else.

Oats Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	51,539	148,820		50,524
Chicago	4,177,000	3,363,000	1,662,000	2,497,000
Cincinnati	332,000	244,000	144,000	152,000
Duluth	23,954	1,970,143	14,500	13,919
Ft. William	1,064,383	1,884,575	681,346	525,761
Ft. Worth	394,500	503,500	73,500	174,000
Hutchinson	9,000	7,500		
Indianapolis	836,000	396,000	744,000	486,000
Kansas City	429,000	528,700	142,000	511,500
Milwaukee	1,048,320	502,350	405,223	364,113
Minneapolis	931,870	2,216,280	2,099,040	2,551,580
Montreal	423,518	359,972	65,385	9,500
New Orleans	177,929	72,000	170,411	55,539
New York	994,000		81,000	
Omaha	496,000	794,000	416,000	1,096,000
Philadelphia	151,996	266,473	19,921	163,025
St. Joseph	78,000	116,000	16,000	108,000
St. Louis	1,928,000	2,844,000	1,528,000	2,514,000
San Francisco	59,500	125,563		
Superior	17,284	1,057,812	86,845	73,143
Toledo	210,950	377,200	129,900	183,290
Wichita	31,500	84,000	13,500	41,000

Wheat Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	1,474,189	868,303	2,494,182	746,908
Chicago	1,176,000	968,000	1,257,000	670,000
Cincinnati	109,200	191,800	230,000	280,000
Duluth	2,341,402	1,735,682	1,008,841	643,658
Ft. William	14,029,019	10,535,812	3,598,849	2,619,288
Ft. Worth	1,251,450	456,300	411,750	58,000
Hutchinson	2,563,650	862,650		
Indianapolis	96,000	230,000	254,000	145,000
Kansas City	5,455,800	3,099,600	2,681,000	2,492,100
Milwaukee	91,000	219,800	107,517	104,362
Minneapolis	5,060,280	8,067,200	2,050,500	3,728,170
Montreal	891,912	698,372	48,893	
New Orleans	926,114	33,750	893,706	38,300
New York	6,413,400		8,038,000	
Omaha	1,411,200	907,200	1,107,400	841,200
Philadelphia	5,238,680	5,883,839	4,390,483	2,869,557
St. Joseph	441,000	294,800	85,400	123,200
St. Louis	1,801,800	2,576,000	1,359,400	2,108,400
San Francisco	1,391,687	1,410,000		
Superior	1,189,906	887,687	736,558	246,419
Toledo	1,752,600	443,800	537,125	195,000
Wichita	1,568,700	830,250	1,174,500	838,350

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—Wheat was protected from the below zero temperature that occurred during the early part of the week. The appreciable precipitation was confined mostly to the extreme southern areas. Much of the snow melted near the end of the week. Good snow cover continues in the northern third of the state and in parts of the central counties. Wheat has apparently not been injured. Some corn is still out. Roads are reported extremely bad.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

Lynn, Ind., Jan. 28.—Wheat is nicely covered with a blanket of snow. The acreage was cut somewhat due to the excessively wet fall.—H. C. Wise.

Windfall, Ind., Jan. 28.—The winter wheat has a good snow covering. Bad weather last fall caused a decrease in the acreage sown.—John W. Pugh, mgr. Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Scranton, Ia., Jan. 26.—The cold weather has improved the corn condition unbelievably fast.—J. "Sam" Stewart, mgr. Farmers Elvt. Co.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 28.—The quality of the new corn now coming in is even better than that of last year.—J. L. Owens, Lee Lockwood Grain, Inc.

Straight Creek, Kan., Jan. 30.—We raised no crops here last season and are shipping in corn to feed the livestock.—X.

Brewster, Kan., Jan. 26.—Wheat here is sprouted good, but most of it is not thru the ground. It will need a lot of spring moisture.—Chas. R. Coffey, Moser-Larick Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 31.—Wheat conditions in this section of the country are excellent, and prospects are favorable for a good crop.—Tom Curless, Star Engineering Co.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26.—Quite a bit of apprehension over the lack of seed oats in South Dakota and Nebraska.—Doyle ("Bill") Hart, Omaha, Elvt. Co.

Sacramento, Neb., Jan. 29.—The wheat crop looks good so far, but will need moisture soon.—O. S. Erickson, Farmers Grain Co.

Bristow, Neb., Feb. 7.—We have had very small crops for 2 years and the prospect for next season is not encouraging.—J. A. Pasek, agt. Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Endicott, Neb., Jan. 27.—Our corn crop was a failure last season. We are doing no business except shipping in corn for the feeders.—Vanier Lumber & Grain Co.

Merriman, Neb., Jan. 27.—Very little winter wheat was planted. There will be a big acreage of flax and spring wheat. Seed corn will be high and hard to get due to a September freeze killing the corn before it became ripe. We do not raise much rye or oats here.—Walrath & Sherwood Lumber Co.

Bridgewater, S. D., Feb. 2.—Crops have been extremely light.—Shanard Elevator Co.

Rye Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	172,511	139,328	129,181	43,602
Chicago	140,000	118,000	154,000	22,000
Cincinnati	5,600	4,200	4,200	2,800
Duluth	393,888	601,395		38,271
Ft. William	430,223	149,940	59,893	18,571
Ft. Worth	2,400	3,600		3,600
Hutchinson	3,800			
Indianapolis		3,000	1,600	
Kansas City	46,500	13,200	112,500	3,300
Milwaukee	144,330	178,290	21,849	42,230
Minneapolis	304,230	426,140	142,110	194,640
Montreal	10,574			
New Orleans	100,273			
New York	811,500		652,000	
Omaha	92,400	128,800	247,800	11,200
Philadelphia	45,392	181,027	40,000	272,000
St. Joseph	1,500		12,000	
St. Louis	137,800	1,300	5,200	1,300
Superior	199,079	120,000		39,678
Toledo	19,200	24,000	12,170	9,840
Wichita	2,400			

Fullerville (Mission Hill p.o.), S. D.—The small grain crop here was almost a total failure last year. Corn produced half a crop.—H. L. West, mgr. Fullerville Grain Co.

Brookings, S. D., Feb. 1.—A lot of the seed wheat in this state is showing a very low germination test this year. Tests made at the seed laboratory of the South Dakota State College indicated 58% of the samples tested below 75%. These were representative samples.

Directors Indorsing Notes Protected by Bond.

The Farmers Co-operative Co., of Mt. Ayr, Ind., was organized on Apr. 27, 1920, and on July 1 purchased of Edwin Harris a grain elevator for \$20,000, and the machinery, equipment and stock therein for \$8,000 additional, giving in part payment a promissory note for \$15,000 indorsed by each of the directors.

At the first annual meeting of the company, June 27, 1921, an audit disclosed losses for the year of \$9,350, whereupon the directors stated to the stockholders that they would not continue the business unless the stockholders would protect them against loss by reason of the notes indorsed and to be indorsed.

To satisfy them a bond of \$20,000 was given by the stockholders, after which other notes were indorsed to the amount of \$2,546. On Mar. 18, 1922, a voluntary assignment was made by the company to a trustee who sold and distributed the property to the creditors, paying 40 per cent of the indebtedness.

The directors then brot suit on the bond and the court gave judgment for the amount claimed, \$8,289.48, with interest from May 9, 1923, and this was affirmed Dec. 9, 1926, by the Appellate Court of Indiana in Makeever v. Barker, 154 N. E. Rep. 692.

Horse-drawn vehicle licenses issued in Chicago during January for the ensuing year totaled 7,047, against 15,276 a year ago. License fees collected for all kinds of vehicles during January amounted to \$1,903,736, against \$1,743,906 in January, 1926.

Corn Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	115,376	778,655	34,286	766,252
Chicago	8,227,000	11,424,000	2,011,000	2,144,000
Cincinnati	362,600	589,400	282,800	504,000
Duluth	1,180	11,090		
Ft. William	3,021		3,021	
Ft. Worth	332,500	627,500	66,250	135,000
Hutchinson	151,250	199,250		
Indianapolis	1,743,000	1,936,000	1,029,000	1,350,000
Kansas City	2,328,000	3,223,750	111,000	385,000
Milwaukee	1,653,160	1,419,080	253,000	412,305
Minneapolis	1,566,010	1,232,750	536,960	755,000
Montreal	37,470	51,016	15,099	
New Orleans	486,403	293,750	442,275	991,880
New York	130,500		17,000	
Omaha	2,611,000	2,102,800	1,376,200	1,289,400
Philadelphia	32,940	582,475		322,854
St. Joseph	933,000	1,309,500	502,000	945,000
St. Louis	1,905,400	2,277,800	634,600	933,800
San Francisco	85,000	165,357		
Superior	3,777	13,276		
Toledo	348,750	676,250	232,330	453,955
Wichita	67,200	272,400	43,200	78,000

Barley Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	802,759	477,241	914,007	493,114
Chicago	518,000	516,000	165,000	122,000
Cincinnati	1,400	2,800		
Duluth	57,209	67,786	137,321	47,700
Ft. William	2,145,939	1,169,523	2,944,049	331,860
Ft. Worth	76,250	17,500	87,500	6,250
Hutchinson	5,000			
Kansas City	43,000	34,500	8,000	22,100
Milwaukee	949,520	763,640	179,713	169,375
Minneapolis	842,550	1,401,000	869,080	1,072,490
Montreal	115,739	117,182	68,886	
New York	3,032,800		1,353,000	56,000
Omaha	33,600	40,000	33,600	
Philadelphia	395,256	189,500	222,960	199,681
St. Louis	108,800	112,000	16,000	43,200
San Francisco	991,083	658,333		
Superior	59,625	62,187	63,419	
Toledo	2,400	2,400		
Wichita	7,200	1,200	2,400	

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 28.—Corn is moving freely.—J. L. Owens, Lockwood Grain, Inc.

Scranton, Ia., Jan. 26.—The corn movement is improving immensely.—J. "Sam" Stewart, mgr. Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Windfall, Ind., Jan. 28.—Corn is moving good, but most of it is pretty damp and grades No. 5.—John W. Pugh, mgr. Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 1.—Houston exported 281,280 bus. of wheat in January, making a total since July 1st of 3,150,728 bus.—W. J. Peterson, chief inspector.

Bridgewater, S. D., Feb. 2.—About 75% of the corn has moved and South Dakota will need all the corn it has left to feed thru, due to the shortage of other feed grains.—Shanard Elevator Co.

West Point, Neb., Jan. 28.—Some corn, but no other grain, will be shipped out of West Point. Corn is not moving very freely as yet. Most of the farmers are holding for higher prices.—C. E. Mead, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Co.

Texas City, Tex., Feb. 1.—Texas City exported 36,000 bus. of wheat and 30,000 bus. of corn during January. This makes a total of 2,076,000 bus. of wheat and 30,000 bus. of corn since July 1, 1926.—W. T. Freeman, chief inspector.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Canadian breadstuffs in transit from Atlantic Coast Customs Districts during December were 3,674,726 bus. barley, 13,868 bus. buckwheat, 15,011 bus. oats, 306,744 bus. rye, 16,958,618 bus. wheat.—Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Vessel men of this city anticipate moving 275,000,000 bus. of grain thru this port in 1927. Already shippers at the head of the lakes have offered 3½ cents a bu. to carry their wheat to Buffalo when the spring movement starts.—R.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 1.—Galveston exported 2,415,582 bus. of wheat, 150,066 bus. barley and 25,714 bus. rye during January. This makes the total since July 1, 1926, 37,281,800 bus. wheat, 150,066 bus. barley and 137,142 bus. rye.—H. A. Wickstrom, chief inspector.

Middle Point, O., Jan. 31.—The movement of corn in Van Wert county reached its highest point on Jan. 25, when receipts in the county ran close to 50,000 bus. The corn is of extra good quality and the farmers are free sellers at the present price. If the movement continues the corn will be pretty well out of the farmers' hands within 30 days.—C. T. Pierce, Pierce & Stevens.

Fort William, Ont., Jan. 28.—Elevators at the head of the lakes are plugged. They carry 48,808,000 bus. of grain in their bins besides the stocks afloat in the freighters being used as auxiliary storage. A complete tie-up in the east-bound movement is expected shortly, the only outlet being about 200 cars daily by the all-rail route. "Ten days ago the Canadian National Railway effected restrictions and has not lifted them since. Thousands of cars on the Canadian Pacific tracks are en route to the terminals.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Wheat stocks held by reporting mills on Dec. 31 totaled 116,412,650 bus. compared with 103,108,573 bus. on Dec. 31 of 1925. The former was divided into 8,472,320 bus. in country elevators, 11,952,564 bus. in public terminal elevators, 10,658,144 bus. in private terminal elevators attached to mills, 13,486,798 bus. in transit and bought to arrive, and 71,842,824 bus. in mills and mill elevators attached to mills. The 1925 figures were divided into 7,553,838 bus. in country elevators, 13,696,901 bus. in public terminal elevators, and 82,857,834 bus. in transit and bought to arrive, in private terminal elevators, in mills and in mill elevators.—Department of Commerce.

Lynn, Ind., Jan. 28.—Not much corn is moving as yet on account of the bad roads.—H. C. Wise.

Explosion and Fire Destroy Feed Mill.

An old feed mill of wood with brick facing and operated by the Quaker Oats Co., at Cedar Rapids, Ia., was destroyed Jan. 25 by a dust explosion and fire starting at 9:50 p. m. The building was 7 stories high, and covered 55x60 ft.

Windows and elevator doors on the second and third floors were blown out, and the flames burst out on the sixth floor.

George Laird, general manager, believes that the first explosion happened in a grinder in the basement of the "dry house" annex. A spark, caused by the friction of metal, or some other agency, set fire to the dust, and like lightning, the explosion followed a screw conveyor into the basement of the feed house and up the elevator shafts to the sixth floor.

Two employes were rescued badly burned, and one man was entrapped in the building on an upper floor and burned to death.

The fire was under control at 11:30 p. m., its spread having been prevented by employes who wetted down the surrounding buildings of the plant. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 on the building and \$100,000 on the contents.

The building destroyed was one of those erected after the entire plant had been burned Mar. 7, 1905, when the company was known as the American Cereal Co.

Dust Explosions of 1926.

The publicity given to disastrous dust explosions during 1923 and 1924 seems to have had the effect of making elevator operators more careful in removing dust and preventing its accumulation.

In 1924 there were 6 explosions, in one of them on Jan. 3, at Pekin, Ill., 35 men being killed.

In 1925 the number was the same; but no men were killed and the loss was less than \$300,000.

During the past year there were several small losses, but no loss of life. The explosions reported were:

- Jan. 14. Minneapolis, Minn. Sheffield Elevator Co. feed mill. Damage, \$25,000.
- Jan. 27. Halifax, N. S. Canadian National Ry. Elevator had part of cupola walls blown out.
- Jan. —. Oakland, Cal. Albers Bros. Milling Co. Loss, \$1,500.
- Feb. —. Minneapolis, Minn. Northern Milling Co.'s mill and elevator. Loss, \$150,000.
- Apr. 3. Beaumont, Tex. Josey Miller Co.'s elevator. Loss, \$75,000. Later it was denied that this was an explosion of dust.
- July —. Santa Fe Elevator B. After the fire started there were two dust explosions. Loss, \$200,000.
- July 1. Spearville, Kan. Elevator of C. C. Jennings Grain Co.
- Aug. 2. Milwaukee, Wis. Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. Explosion followed by fire did \$200,000 damage in gluten paste manufacturing division.

The explosions of 1925 were reported on page 215, Feb. 25, 1926, and all prior explosions were listed on page 52 of Jan. 10, 1925, number.

Pioneer Dealer Reminiscences

A covered wagon was the conveyance that carried Henry La Tourette from Lafayette, Ind., to Iowa in 1855, with his widowed mother, his sister, brother and a small company of relatives. The family settled two miles west of Shellsburg.

In 1870 Mr. La Tourette built the first grain elevator in Shellsburg on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, the tracks of which had just been laid. During the 32 years that he was in the grain business he both made and lost a small fortune. He is now 77 years of age.

Many years ago the town of Shellsburg shipped 800 cars of grain annually, which is a striking contrast to the 1926 record, when only 40 cars were shipped, showing the diversion of farming to products other than grain.

Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Celebrates Silver Anniversary

Indiana grain dealers gathered 225 strong in the assembly room of the Indianapolis Board of Trade on Jan. 27 and 28 for the Silver anniversary convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. Roads were reasonably clear and pleasant weather prevailed the first day. Many dealers drove in.

The morning of the 27th was devoted to visiting commission offices and brother dealers as is the custom of the Indiana organization. The first session was called at 1:30 p. m. with Pres. Sowash of Crown Point, in the chair.

Rev. Orien W. Fifer invoked divine guidance.

OTTO P. DELUSE made the address of welcome in the absence of Linton A. Cox, of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

In the absence of our Pres., Mr. Cox, it is my pleasure to say these few words of welcome at your 25th annual convention. They are not necessary. You know you are welcome and that the keys to the city are in your hands.

There is an old adage to the effect that those who would succeed must meet others in the trade and learn from them. No man can know all there is to know about the grain business, nor dare he overlook the possibilities of learning from the experience of others. These conventions, where men of the trade meet to discuss their mutual problems, to exchange ideas and ideals, is immeasurably profitable thereby.

The last 3 or 4 years have been hard on the grain trade. High competition has caused a continuance of evil practices making the road more difficult. It is at meetings like this that measures may be taken for the correction of such evils with the greatest effect. We hope some good may develop at this meeting.

If the Indianapolis grain men can be of any service to you in your struggles, you will find them willing and anxious to aid. Under the watchful eyes of their sec'y, Wm. H. Howard, and Sec'y Riley of the Ass'n, who is a stickler for ethics, they hew close to the line and work for the benefit of the trade as a whole.

Again let me say you are welcome and if the Indianapolis grain men can serve you in any way, let us know your wants.

WALTER M. MOORE, vice-pres. of the Ass'n, Covington, made the response.

PRES. SOWASH appointed the following com'tees.

RESOLUTIONS: Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington, chairman; Chas. Northlane, Union City; John T. Higgins, LaFayette.

AUDITING: William Maibucher, Frank Montgomery and John A. McComas, all of Indianapolis.

NOMINATING: Frank A. Witt, Indianapolis, chairman; Chas. A. Ashpaugh, Frankfort; Chas. T. Martin, Wolcott; E. N. Cooke, Plymouth; Otto La Forge, Buck Creek.

SECY RILEY read a financial report showing the ass'n cleared the year with a surplus and no indebtedness. Thirty-one new members joined during the year and the organization now has a total of 404 members. Sec'y Riley continued to say:

I am not much for these lengthy reports of the sec'y. Too many more important things are on the program. I will just take time to say we have held 37 local meetings during the year. I attended 30 of them. And as I view those meetings I feel many of our dealers are succeeding better because they are learning that they must take a fair profit if they are to stay in business.

At this convention the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is 25 years old. During the past year we had one arbitration case, the 28th case in the history of the organization. I should say that is an enviable record and that it is indicative of the high ethics and fairness of the Indiana dealers.

BERT A. BOYD, Indianapolis, presented his treasurer's report showing the organization has a surplus in the bank and no vouchers outstanding. The ass'n is in good financial condition. In his inimitable way he had to tell a story about Sec'y Riley.

E. CLIFFORD BARRETT, chairman of the grain com'tee, Indianapolis Board of Trade,

discussed "Indianapolis as a Grain Market." He said:

One of the advantages of the Indianapolis market is early inspection. We make every effort to make the inspection of your grain as early as is possible, to permit the sale of the grain the same day. This enables us to sell to the east, where the time is set an hour ahead of ours, as soon as the buyers are ready.

Further benefit has resulted from this early inspection in that it prevents grain laying over. This saves a small amount on interest charges, but is more important in that it saves dangerous grain from going out of condition before it can reach the proper handling facilities. For 3 years Indiana has suffered from wet corn and early inspection has helped a great deal.

Railroad service to this market is exceptionally good. Grain is out so short a time from the shipper's elevator to the receiver here that our firms do not consider it necessary to charge interest on drafts. We are further favored in that grain can move via Indianapolis, for inspection, to destination on the thru rate direct from point of origin.

Indianapolis has a great privilege of diversion. Our dealers can ship outbound to practically any market and take advantage of the best bidders. No reconsigning charge is made within 48 hours.

This city has 10 grain elevators and mills with a capacity of 4,000,000 bus. During the past 18 months this has been increased by 1,250,000 bus. These are regular consumers for the grain that comes here. These advantages are at your service.

Grain Grading Helped by Even Loading.

Samuel A. Holder, chief grain inspector for the Indianapolis Board of Trade, addressed the assemblage on the "Work of an Inspection Department," saying:

Inspection in this market is directly under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Our efforts are directly in line with the rules and regulations that govern every move.

The first point in a good inspection is contingent upon the manner of loading. Ten or 15 years ago, when uniform grades were unknown and every market made its own standards, we used to easily handle from 100 to 150 cars a day. Shipping and loading conditions were different. Now, with an increased inspection force we are unable to come near that number.

According to the standard loading practices railroad cars should not be loaded higher than 24 inches from the roof. If the grain is to be representatively sampled sufficient room must be left between the top of the grain and the roof of the car to permit the sampler to reach all parts of the load. The question of loading to within 24 inches of the car roof was argued in the general questions of minimum weights heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission at a hearing in St. Louis in 1921. Arguments for and against the 24 inch loads were heard in full, but it must have been conceded by the Commission that 24 inches was ample working room.

The desire on the part of the railroads to force heavy loading resulted in setting the marked capacity of the car as the minimum weight. Grain interests found it necessary to contest this, arguing that government regulations demanded the sampling and inspection of grain and that sufficient room must be left in the car that the sampler might efficiently work. It was finally agreed that the shipper would be excepted from the demand when (1) the car was loaded to within 24 inches of the roof, (2) loaded to full visible capacity, or (3) loaded to the grain line. The appearance of one of these clauses on the B/L permitted the actual weight of the load to apply instead of the marked capacity of the car. Now, if such a clause is inadvertently left off the B/L it is possible for the shipper to prove he loaded within one of the clauses and obtain reduction to actual weight instead of the marked capacity of the car (provided, of course, that the facts are proved and approved by the shipping agent of the railroad). The matter for sampling space received very little attention in docket 9009, but it is important from the inspection standpoint.

From Jan. 1 to Jan. 26 of this year Indianapolis received 59 cars of wheat, one of which was loaded heavy; 822 cars of corn, 159 or 19.2% of which were loaded heavy; 338 cars of oats, 65 or 16.2% of which were loaded heavy, making

it difficult for the sampler to obtain a completely representative sample.

During December 88 cars of wheat were received, one car of which was loaded heavy; 1,433 cars of corn, 224 or 15.6% heavy; 311 cars of oats, 42 or 13.5% heavy. In the preceding months of September, October and November, we received 1,112 cars of wheat, of which 3 cars or .26% were heavy; 3,099 cars of corn, 195 or 6.3% heavy; 1,073 cars of oats, 184 or 17.1% heavy. This clearly shows the greater tendency on the part of shippers to load corn and oats heavy, which interferes with the taking of samples.

When a car comes in loaded high our samplers are required to fill out a high load certificate. This indicates that the difficulties of obtaining a properly representative sample were so great that doubt is entertained that the sample is properly representative. In such a case inspection at the destination may give different results and the buyer may have recourse on the shipper. To avoid this hazard it is necessary that sufficient room be left between the top of the grain and the roof to permit a sampler taking all the necessary probes at the proper places. Then more ethical results are obtained.

Loaders of bulk grain are required to level the grain in the car to determine whether grain doors have been applied sufficiently high to prevent leakage over them by the shifting of the load in transit and to insure proper distribution of the weight in the car. It only takes a few minutes with a scoop shovel to properly level the grain and it aids the sampler a great deal in obtaining a representative sample. The other day we had a load of grain in which we found a scoop shovel, but it must have just been put there for effect because the load was as bumpy as the Oklahoma Bad Lands. We issue a certificate on uneven loading as well as heavy loading.

Load your cars uniform if you would obtain the most advantageous inspection. When a car is not uniformly loaded the rules say we must give you the lowest grade in the car and we must abide by the rules.

Question: Do you mean that in every case where a little grain is found off-grade you grade the whole car low, even when the rest of the load is up to standard?

MR. HOLDER: I am glad you brought up that question. Perhaps I didn't make myself quite clear. When a spot of poor grain is found in a load the sampler makes several probes in its vicinity to determine the extent and amount of the off-grade grain. If it will most likely contaminate the rest of the load the whole car is graded low. On the other hand if only a small portion is off-grade and in no way concealed, the whole car is not graded low thereby. It is hardly necessary to write a letter to the shipper in regard to it as we make all notations of the condition in which the load was found on our regular reports.

Question: I understand 5 probes are taken in a car of grain. Are these all mixed and the grade set on the mixture?



W. M. Moore, Covington, Ind., Pres.-Elect
Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

MR. HOLDER: Yes. Five probes are taken in each load with a brass trier 60 inches long and 1 1/4 inches in diameter. These probes are mixed to obtain the representative sample. If an off-grade spot is found, especially near the bottom, additional probes are taken to determine its extent.

Question: In some markets it seems that when inspection is made the sampler fails properly to replace the grain doors so that the car arrives at destination leaking. Do the Indianapolis inspectors keep a record of the condition in which they find and leave the grain doors? If it does not now, can the system be changed to admit keeping such a record? It seems to me this is advisable to protect the rights of the shipper.

MR. HOLDER: When a part of a grain door is removed by the sampler, it must be replaced. We keep a record when the case warrants. In this matter we have joint inspection with the railroads and when a portion of a grain door is not replaced a record is made to show how far the remaining portion reaches above the level of the grain.

MERLE SIDENER, Indianapolis, who has a reputation for practicing what he preaches, addressed the delegates on "Business Ethics."

Code of Ethics.

P. E. GOODRICH, Winchester, read the first 2 paragraphs of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Code of Ethics, and remarked thereon:

My business dealings, ambitions and relations shall cause me to take into consideration my highest duty as a member of society, and my chief thought and purpose shall be to fill that responsibility and discharge the duties incident thereto, so that when I have ended each of them I shall have lifted the level of human ideals and achievements a little higher than I found them.

My aim and purpose shall be to exert my utmost endeavors to elevate the standards of my vocation and so conduct my affairs that others thus engaged may find it wise, profitable and conducive to success and happiness to emulate my example.

In view of what has been said by the eminent speaker who just preceded me any comments I might make would be like trying to paint the lily. It cannot be improved.

I think we have suffered enough from bad business practices and ought to cease using them. No man can be successful very long on the slogan, "Do unto others as they do unto you, but do it first."

If we could so live that others would be inspired to emulate our examples business would soon be on the plane it ought to be. I am the oldest of 5 boys, and was favored with the best father that ever lived. An old friend of his said to me before I had reached maturity, "Son, if you grow up to be the kind of a man your father was, you'll be a success." We could consider ourselves successful if we could leave that kind of a legacy.

It seems to me that to succeed a man must either be square or have a lot of charitable friends.

BENNETT TAYLOR, LaFayette, read the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the Code of Ethics: I realize that as an ambitious business man, worthy of success, I should and do recognize the importance of personal qualifications which contemplate private morality, sobriety, sincerity, truthfulness, integrity and honor, and as an ethical man I wish no success that is not founded on justice, honesty, morality and fair dealings.

I hold to the doctrine that the exchange of my goods, my services and my ideas for profit is legitimate and ethical, provided all parties in the exchange are beneficiaries thereof.

There is little more that can be said. I think Mr. Sidener thoroly covered the subject.

One thing I have never noticed in the code of ethics is a paragraph on politeness. This has inestimable value as oil in the operation of business and does more to eliminate friction in human relations than any other one quality.

H. W. REIMANN, Shelbyville, read the 9th and 10th paragraphs of the Code:

I am committed to the philosophy of life which contemplates the approval of the doctrine that "money shall be used to build up man, not man to build up money." Both man and money are necessary, in a civilization like ours, if society is to be perpetuated and the highest ideals of man realized.

Believing in the universality of the Golden Rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," we contend that society best holds together and

meets its complete requirements when equal opportunity is accorded all men in reference to natural rights, privileges and resources and that mankind is justified in proceeding only on the theory that the doctrine of man's privileges, not rights, underlie and sustain the structure of organized society.

We have a very fine code of ethics. It would do all of us good to read them and live up to them. But sometimes they remind me of the half-witted boy that was playing with a dog he had taught several tricks. A very learned man, who was suffering difficulties in an attempt to train a dog of his own, noticed him and asked him how he trained the dog. The half-witted boy looked up at him quizzically and said, "Well, in the first place, Mister, you have to know more than the dog."

We have heard the golden rule discussed before, probably many times. Yet there are few of us dealing with terminal markets that don't get peeved once in a while. Sometimes I wonder how Mr. Farmer feels when he trades with us.

A certain farmer was encouraged by a neighbor to haul his grain to a station with which he had not traded before. He experimented with a couple of loads. Later, when he was asked about it, he said, "Yes, when the elevator man gave me my check he said, 'Thank you, we shall be glad to have you call and see us again.' Now I trade there regularly."

Perhaps a little of the oil of human relations would help us out a great deal and keep a whole lot of farmers from becoming peeved.

D. J. SCHUH discussed the Cincinnati market and told of its many advantages.

I. W. McCONNELL, who has attended every meeting in Indiana for many years, told a little about the Buffalo market and its service to shippers.

JESSE H. SUMMERS, Chicago: As we drive thru various small towns about the country we continually encounter at the town limits a sign which insists "Obey the Law" or uses similar wording to the same effect. It has a depressing effect.

Yesterday I was on my way here via Waynestown. It was about noon and I intended to drive several miles to a large town further on before stopping for lunch. But at the town limits I read a sign. It said, "Stop and Pay Us a Visit. You are Welcome."

That sign made the sun shine a little brighter and it made me want to stop and have my luncheon in Waynestown, which I did.

It looks mighty good to me when I stop in a country elevator man's office and hear him saying to a patron, "Thank you, John," or "Thank you, Jim," or whatever the patron's name is. I pick such a man as successful every time.

G. G. DAVIS, Tipton: I have always found that honesty is the best policy. I believe that if a man is going to stay in business any length of time he has got to be honest. I have customers in other parts of this state, who still ship me oats, simply because I treated them right 15 years ago. Honesty pays.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

The Banquet.

The banquet room on the 10th floor of the Columbia Club was filled with 251 banqueters at 6:30 p. m. on Jan. 27. The dealers were served a royal 7-course repast that filled the inner man. Favors were at each plate in the form of paper hats of gaudy colors. Many ladies present added to the gayety.

The entertainment comite, consisting of Warren K. Mannon, Lew Hill and Wm. R. Evans, all of Indianapolis, did itself proud in finding entertainment. A troupe of young and pretty girls performed various dances under the direction of Miss Hauslein, who further entertained with a melodious voice and led in community singing. An imported couple from Spain did a number of interpretive dances. Miss Beals, contralto, played a guitar and sang. Jess Pugh, monologist, entertained with a number of excruciatingly funny stories.

At 8:30 the entertainment ended and the

tables were cleared from the floor. An orchestra was turned on full blast and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing. It was well sprinkled with confetti, serpentine and streamers, and everyone pronounced it one of the pleasantest evenings they had ever spent.

Friday's Session.

The second session opened at 9:30 a. m., Friday, in the assembly room of the Board of Trade with Pres. Sowash in the chair.

Prof. J. J. Davis, of the department of entomology, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., discussed the "European Corn Borer." His address is given elsewhere in this number.

ELMER W. STOUT, Indianapolis, a widely known banker, addressed the delegates on the "General Financial and Business Conditions and Outlook." He said:

Prior to 1913 United States had the most deplorable financial system in the world. In that year the Federal Reserve Act was passed. It made our system elastic. It mobilized money of the country in definite centers from which it could be distributed as needed. It permitted the portions of the country that had plenty of wealth to aid the portions suffering from local difficulties and made business balanced.

Early this week I had the pleasure of dining with one of the leaders of the Irish Republic. In the course of our conversation I asked him what he considered the greatest single achievement of this country. He answered, "Your federal reserve system. It is the greatest single aid to business in the world."

Yet prior to 1913 we had panics regularly every 10 years. The federal reserve system was legislated to meet the needs of war and was built up during the years the war was in progress.

When the depression fell in this country following the period of inflation after the war, it found the federal reserve banks reducing the number of their notes outstanding. At a meeting of the reserve board it was decided the reduction was being made too fast and a few more notes were issued accordingly. But the general trend has been downward.

Perhaps the trend on farm prices has been a little rapid, which is the cause of the present McNary-Haugen bill. It is likely Congress will pass some sort of legislation to aid the farmers. But it is well to note that legislation has never corrected an economic difficulty. This was demonstrated during the war when Congress tried to control farm prices and failed.

From the present business trends it would appear that 1927 will probably be nearly a repetition of 1926. We have neither high and soaring prices nor tight money. Business seems to be on a pretty stable basis.

In Washington today Congress is preparing to take action on the McFadden bill and the Hull amendment, which seeks to recharter the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the National Banks in this country, which have carried our people safely thru the years since 1913 with no drastic panics or depressions. It is important that this be passed if our finances are to continue to operate smoothly.

CHARLTON N. CARTER, C. P. A., Indianapolis, addressed the attendance on "The Business Man and the Public Accountant." He said:

Public Accounting.

In 1915 a law was enacted permitting a properly prepared individual to take an examination formulated by the American Institute of Accountants. The latter graded his papers and if they were satisfactory that individual was so notified and thereafter permitted to use the letters C. P. A. after his name. The purpose of the certified public accountant is to examine the books and make balance sheets for firms calling for his services, which will tell them the exact truth about their business.

The development of public accounting came with the income tax, which made complete and accurate knowledge of net income necessary. Without the accountant expense items used to be charged to assets to inflate values, personal accounts were frequently shown with business accounts.

Public accountants have developed a standard classification for liabilities and assets that prevents mistakes in obtaining a correct and accurate balance sheet.

The accountant is much concerned with the income tax. That is where he gets in his best work. Yet no one accountant knows all there is to know about the tax. The law constantly changes and it is necessary to have the most recent knowledge at your finger tips. Cases are continually going before the United States Board of Tax Appeals and decisions are being handed down affecting the application of the law.

Remember that a man is much more likely to over-pay his income tax than under-pay it. It

is legitimate and ethical to take advantage of every saving that is possible. Accordingly the most recent knowledge in regard to the application of the tax is advisable and your accountant will prove a great aid therein.

G. DON SULLIVAN, Huntington, on the staff of the *Farmers Guide*, discussed "Education as an Aid to the Grain Dealer," saying:

Indiana is one of the leading wheat states east of the Mississippi river. It produces a greater surplus over and above what it consumes than any other state of the immediate middle west. Records prove it.

In recent years a move has been started to promote the growing of Michikoff wheat, the black soil of Indiana being peculiarly suited to that strain. Purdue introduced it to supply a demand for an Indiana hard wheat. The grain dealer can be of great aid in educating the farmer to produce it.

Indiana soft wheat is of the finest quality, but its consumption has not been leaping with great strides, due largely to the failure of Indiana's 200 mills and numerous retailers to advertise their flour. Much could be done by an advertising campaign boosting it to Indians as an Indiana product.

Practically all grain dealers thru this part of the country are merchants as well as grain buyers. They can do much to push the home products in the form of feedstuffs and other by-products whereby they will promote Indiana mills. In several instances that I know of dealers are selling flour that comes from the Northwest, as a home product.

A good many firms advertise in local and farm publications to create consumer acceptance for their products. The local merchant can take advantage of such advertising, if he will, by carrying the advertised products. When you fellows want anything for your plant you look at the advertisements in your *Grain Dealers Journal* or other grain publication. The farmer does exactly the same with his farm publications.

You will find the farm publications of this territory are ready and anxious to boost the grain industry. It is Indiana's most valuable cash crop. The report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows Indiana raised 34,000,000 bus. of wheat last year, valued at \$42,468,000. Corn only surpasses it in value.

Recently the Millers National Federation came to recognize the lowered consumption of flour and casting about them, discovered other ass'ns in a similar predicament had turned to advertising.

PROF. H. F. KRAYBILL, Indiana State Seed Commissioner, LaFayette, stirred up considerable interest with a discussion of the Indiana Seed Law. He said:

Indiana Seed Law.

In the course of the past few years the attitude of the dealers toward the state seed, feed and fertilizer control laws has materially changed, and the attitude of the enforcement officials has likewise changed materially. We find dealers are more willing to cooperate with us in the enforcement of our laws and we find the most effective work is done when we cooperate with them.

The state control laws were not effected to benefit the consumer only. They are just as surely an aid to the legitimate and honest manufacturer and dealer in protecting him against the advances of the unethical gold-brick salesman. We are not simply policemen standing over you with a big club. Our job is to aid you and cooperate with you in the lawful operation of your business. Today we have 4 inspectors going about the state collecting samples, and there is not one of them that will not go out of his way to tell the dealer how to stay within the confines of the law.

Tagging of seed means a lot of extra work, but this is compensated by the advertising value of the tag. You are able to build up your business by the use of pure seed, tagged to guarantee its purity. The grower buys with more confidence and you are enabled to make a strong selling argument.

We are told occasionally that the farmers do not value the tags on seeds. There is a possibility for you to educate the farmer and I'm sure such educating would bear fruit. That would make it necessary for you to know seeds. The way is open thru the extension department of Purdue University.

It is our duty to help you as well as enforce the law. We appreciate the support you have given us in the past and want to assure you that you are welcome at our offices at all times.

Question: Many dealers are embarrassed by exceptions in the Indiana law which favor the farmers. Can you tell us something about those exceptions?

PROF. KRAYBILL: If the farmer grows his seed on his own farm he is permitted to sell that seed without tagging, so long as he does not advertise it other than by word of mouth, nor deliver it by common carrier. Many farm-

ers send in samples for analysis and tag their seed for sale.

Question: Some farmers take their seed in to the local grain dealer for cleaning, then sell that seed without tagging as high quality seed, acting thru auctions and sales bills. Are they permitted to do this?

PROF. KRAYBILL: Wherever we have discovered such auctions we have brought in samples for analysis and if they did not prove up the seed was withdrawn from the sale. Oats and corn can be sold at a seed price and can be advertised so long as the word "seed" is not used in connection with the advertising, except by word of mouth.

Question: Why must anyone be excepted? If the merchant has to tag his seed, why shouldn't the farmer have to do the same?

PROF. KRAYBILL: Two years before passage of the present seed law another law was brought before the state legislature. The seedsmen of the state killed it. Two years later the farmers were in the saddle and they passed the present legislation.

Question: I know of 300 bus. of timothy seed sold at a public sale in Indiana without being tagged or analyzed. Are farmers permitted to sell their seed that way?

PROF. KRAYBILL: We are trying to control such sales. But our small force cannot be over the entire state at the same time and some things will get by us. Wherever we obtain information of such sales we investigate and make laboratory tests of samples. You can help us if you will send us your information anonymously and tip us off to such sales.

SECY RILEY: I think I know how the Indiana seed bill was drawn and passed thru the state legislature. I understand some of the motives behind it. And I cannot help but feel that Indiana grain men consider it an imposition, and resent a law which permits the farmers to sell their seed without tagging or analysis, while the grain man must run to the state department and obtain an analysis and tag all his seed before sale. As for the non-advertising clause in the provision permitting sale by farmers, let us not forget the law does not stop and says nothing about the strongest kind of advertising, that by word of mouth. The Indiana seed law should be repealed.

PROF. KRAYBILL: A great many folks have the habit of waiting until the last minute to send in their samples of seed for analysis. This makes us crowded in the spring and we cannot give you such good service as we can if you send them in during the fall and winter. If you will send us your samples at an early date we will promise you good service.

FRANK HOWARD: We maintain a laboratory and are glad to test seed for farmers and brother grain dealers. But we cannot do so in the spring when we are busy with our own seeds. Hence it behooves them to get their seeds in early.

MR. HUTCHINSON reported for the Resolutions Com'ttee the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions Adopted:

WHEREAS, The question of rechartering the Federal Reserve Bank is now under discussion, and

WHEREAS, The Federal Reserve System has been of great benefit to this country during the period of deflation, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Association go on record as being in favor of the continuation of the Federal Reserve System.

European Corn Borer

WHEREAS, A dangerous insect pest, known as the European Corn Borer, is now located in and ready to do its deadly devastating work in the Corn Belt of the United States, including this state, and

WHEREAS, Prompt and effective work by our different agricultural departments of government from Washington City to and thru all our states is an imperative necessity, if the progress of this devastating insect is to be checked so as to justify the farmers in the corn belt planting another corn crop. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled at Indianapolis this, the 28th day of January, do hereby urge our state legislature to enact specific legislation and to appropriate the necessary funds to enable state authorities to cooperate to the fullest extent with any national body authorized to eradicate this pest. Be it further

RESOLVED, That our Senators Watson and Robinson be urged to expedite the passage of

pending legislation to enable the national government to cooperate with the states in this emergency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the grain trade and the members of this Ass'n do hereby pledge their cooperation with the authorities entrusted with the enforcement of any regulations necessary to relieve this and other states from the pernicious influence and progress of this European Corn Borer.

Metric System.

WHEREAS, There is now before Congress a bill proposing the adoption of the Metric System of Weights and Measures, effective on Jan. 1, 1936, and

WHEREAS, Such a change would mean an unwarranted expense of hundreds of millions of dollars by elimination of existing equipment, upon the grain and allied trades. Be it

RESOLVED, That the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, in Annual Convention assembled, reiterate our opposition to this measure and we respectfully urge our members of Congress to vote against its adoption, and we also urge each member of our organization to acquaint his Congressmen with the reasons for this opposition.

Railroad Commission.

WHEREAS, The grain trade of the state and the producers have been greatly benefited in years past by the activities of the Railroad Commission in the interest of the shipping public, and

WHEREAS, This Railroad Commission has been merged with the Public Service Commission with its added duties and responsibilities, and

WHEREAS, This addition has resulted in virtually eliminating all the activities of the Railroad Commission. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the reorganization of the Railroad Commission in some manner that will insure a resumption of the activities as practiced by the Board existing before the merger with the Public Service Commission. Therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That we earnestly urge the members of the General Assembly to consider thoroughly the necessity for the continuation of the functions formerly possessed and exercised by the Railroad Commission through the present or other tribunal that can stand as an arbiter between the public and carriers, to the end that the rights and interests of each may be preserved and the service contemplated properly performed.

Election resulted in Walter Moore, Covington, being made pres.; Ed. E. Elliott, Muncie, vice-pres.; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, and G. G. Davis, Tipton, re-elected directors. Vote was unanimous.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

Brock Jones came from Ridge Farm, Ill., to attend the Indiana sessions.

H. D. Coombs of the Calumet Fertilizer Corp., brot a full line of bull.

The Cleveland Grain & Milling Co. supplied visitors with delicious apples and cigars.

J. A. A. Geidel, traffic counsel, came from Pittsburgh to visit his many friends in the trade.

Among the carlot dealers were C. G. Egly of Fort Wayne and H. F. Hanks of Terre Haute.

A display of a moisture tester, scales and other testing devices was in charge of O. E. Jacobs.

E. E. Elliott of Muncie, having cranked a Ford the day before, was offering only his left hand in greeting friends.

W. B. Foresman, ex-pres. of the Ass'n, now with the Southern Coal & Coke Co., was welcomed by his host of friends.

Bert Boyd's hobby horse teetered all day and part of the night until some kind friend brot him some feed, then he stopped.

Bert Boyd served apples, cigars and cigarettes to callers, but many looked upon all his gifts with suspicion. They had called before.

Indiana Seed Co. distributed a great many sharp pencils, enabling the delegates to take notes on the important features of the convention.

The Chicago delegation included R. W. Carder of Hitch & Carder, William Tucker of Lamson Bros. & Co., and Jesse H. Summers of E. W. Bailey & Co.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa Captures Fort Dodge

I. W. McConnell of the McConnell Grain Corp., Buffalo, has seldom missed a meeting of the Indiana Ass'n. He was on hand as usual greeting his many old friends with customary heartiness.

THE LADIES were especially favored during the banquet by the beautiful daughter of Lew Hill, who presented each lady with an attractive porcelain perfume holder and the compliments of the Lew Hill Grain Co.

A sumptuous buffet luncheon consisting of all kinds of delicious sandwiches, cold meats, cheese and drinks was served to callers in the office of the Lew Hill Grain Co., and a radio receiving set entertained while the visitors were fed.

SILVER identification badges in celebration of the Ass'n's 25th Anniversary were supplied by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. The registration was in charge of V. E. Butler, C. B. Sinex, T. M. Holleran and L. H. Cosby.

The Cincinnati delegation included Ralph Brown, Dan B. Granger, A. L. Hess, J. E. Hendrickson, Lou McGlaughlin, D. J. Schuh, sec'y Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, Fred W. Scholl, Scholl Grain Co., and E. B. Terrill, The Early & Daniel Co.

As C. B. Jenkins wiped the tropical perspiration from his brow Thursday evening he wished he were back with the boys at Indianapolis. He had just passed thru the Panama canal on his way around South America and will capture all the flour trade before he returns.

Seed Dealers were represented by L. F. Lenhart and Bennett Taylor of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Fred W. Camper, Indiana Seed Co., D. J. Bunnell and "Car a Minute" Floyd. They held several sessions in the lobby in the interests of pure seed and great accomplishments are expected as a consequence of the debates.

Indiana Shippers present included: Chas. A. Ashpaugh, Frankfort; Roy Alles, Advance; D. L. Brookie, Monon; Avon Burke, Decatur; O. A. Dutches, Kokomo; G. G. Davis, Tipton; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; B. E. Etchison, Stewart; G. L. Fisher, Pittsboro; V. C. Falkinbury, Max;

H. E. Garrison, Raub; R. M. Gabes, Clay City; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; L. E. Greenwood, Monon; J. P. Holliday, Atlanta; Elmer Hutchinson, Cambridge City; J. T. Higgins, Otterbein; J. Hile, Ambia; Elmer Hutchinson and son, Arlington; J. M. Hanna, Willow Branch; A. E. Hartley, LaFayette; D. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; J. S. Leake, New Lisbon;

V. W. Moore, Kirklint; Walter M. Moore, Covington; C. T. Martin, Wolcott; Wm. Meyer, Preble; Rob't McGibbon, Swazey; C. H. McEwan, LaFayette; G. B. McBane, Fortville; John S. McDonald, New Albany;

C. L. Northlane, Union City; Geo. Pasko, Huntington; W. W. Pearson, Upland; John W. Pugh, Windfall; Frank Pyle, Frankton; Frank Richards, Taylorsville; C. A. Ross, Rensselaer; L. Rommel, Swanton; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville; P. S. Reynolds, Crawfordsville;

E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; A. D. Shirley, Walton; John H. Shine, New Albany; Ura Seeger, Marshfield; W. A. White, Tocsin; H. C. Wise, Lynn; N. A. Wall, Pittsboro; H. E. Waltz, New Palestine; C. O. Wise, Connorsville; Jesse Young, LaFayette.

Chicago, Ill.—The Millers' National Federation will hold a mass convention at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on Thursday and Friday, May 19-20.—A. P. Husband, sec'y Millers' National Federation.

The trade seems to be asleep to what is taking place in the world's grain situation. We sold durum wheat to France Jan. 27 that costs laid down in a French port over \$1.80. That is probably where Chicago May wheat ought to sell on this crop. The first seven months of the cereal year shows a disappearance of exported grain exceeding the same period a year ago by approximately 80,000,000 bus. If the next five months continue at this rate it will mean that overseas requirements will be 800,000,000 bus. instead of the 720,000,000 bus. which Broomhall has just come up to from his original estimate of 704,000,000 bus. No substitutes in Europe are possible this year with the decreased rye and potato crops. They will simply have to have wheat.—Julius H. Barnes.

The presence in Fort Dodge of a thousand or more delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the last week of January, injected an enthusiastic activity into the downtown district.

The lobby and mezzanine floors were a constant buzz of "howdys" and "hellos," good fellowship running riot among the vividly colored placards on the walls, pillars and staircases. All sessions were held in the especially decorated Armory.

Following an interesting review of the numerous displays surrounding the convention hall, the first session was called to order at 10:45 Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, with Pres. S. J. Cottingham, a farmer of Stanhope, presiding. Approximately five hundred farmer-delegates were in attendance.

REV. E. N. TOMPKINS delivered the invocation.

COMMUNITY SINGING was led by George R. D. Kramer.

MAYOR O. V. FINDLAY welcomed the delegates and extended them the hospitality of Fort Dodge. "We are honored by your presence and trust that your stay in this city, of which we are mighty proud, will be a pleasant one," he broadcast with sincerity.

PRES. COTTINGTON responded to the address of welcome with his annual report of the past year's work, opening his remarks with an expression of appreciation at being welcome to hold a ninth convention in Fort Dodge, the home of the Secretary.

In his report, Pres. Cottingham stressed the need for more specific service to the local farmers elevator companies and more district and group meetings which tend to bring local companies and association members more closely together. In this way each company profits by the experiences of the other and a more uniform method of business is established. For this reason more group meetings are planned.

We are highly pleased with the work done by the extension department of Iowa State College at Ames, and it is the aim of the association to assist in this work as much as possible. We are therefore recommending additional state appropriations for the extension department to the end that it may obtain the services of the best men available for research work.

The records of the association show that the work has been conducted successfully in 1926, that progress has been made and that we have been going steadily forward. In fact, records show that the association did more work and brought about more actual benefits for members during the past year than any time before. For that reason every member should be justly proud of the association.

Through the furnishing of surety bonds, workmen's compensation, insurance, the handling of railroad claims and the taking care of auditing and income tax matters, the association effects still greater savings to its members. The association is becoming each year more and more of a real business institution and it is very difficult for anyone to realize what a tremendous volume of work is handled through the secretary's office. The outlook is very encouraging and I want to recommend that every farmers elevator company in Iowa gives the association its full and hearty support.

DR. J. E. BRINDLEY, Iowa State College, Ames, reviewed the history of the farmers elevator movement, unearthing long-deceased "bones of contention," making an attempt to instill greater loyalty by reviving old hatreds,

stampeding the floundering flock; which process will unquestionably continue until the "Queen Bee" is stung to death. In discussing "The Value of Co-operation in a Farm Business Program" he said:

"Co-operation is the remedy for present day conditions in the country and especially for the farmer and grain dealer. It was back many years that co-operative working organizations were first organized but of late they have functioned more efficiently and solidly than ever before. Co-operation in itself means efficient and orderly marketing of farm products so that all concerned may obtain the best prices.

Elevator companies may best serve their clients co-operatively, in fact co-operation is needed everywhere for successful farm and grain ventures. I should like to see more co-operation on the part of the associations and the farm bureaus of the state as it is through the farm bureau that facts are brought home to the place where farm problems are studied daily."

In closing his address Dr. Brindley extended to the delegates the personal greeting of Acting President R. A. Knapp of Iowa State College. "The president wishes me to assure the convention that the college will continue to co-operate as in the past for the best interests of the farmer and grain man."

Announcements before adjournment consisted of the selection of farmer-com'itemen. Of the five com'ites appointed made up of 17 appointees all told, but three managers' names appear. These com'ites were the resolutions, credentials, by-laws, re-districting, and arbitration and investigation com'ites.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

The Lake Center Octet, of Stanhope, Iowa, rendered vocal selections at the opening of the second session.

J. P. LARSON, sec'y of the ass'n, then delivered his annual report, which with the aid of the broadcasting facilities with which the convention hall was equipped, was audible in every corner of the large Armory. From his report we quote the following:

BERT PEARSON, Odebolt, played a number of popular melodies on his piano-acordion.

A. B. TRAEDER, Odebolt, president of the Iowa Farmers Grain Elevator Managers' Ass'n, then took the chair.

W. H. McDONALD, Federal Grain Supervisor and Assistant Grain Marketing Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago, whose address appears elsewhere in this number, was between the proverbial devil and the deep blue sea when it came to delivering his message, factional disturbances being at the bottom of requests of Mr. McDonald to make his address either a long drawn out affair or a short snappy talk, all depending on the personal views of the one making the request in view of the pending friction which had long smoldered and which blazed as a volcano a little later in the afternoon.

JOHN E. BRENNAN, Chicago, passed out cards for Mr. McDonald asking managers:

I. DO YOU Grade Shipments?

A. If yes, advise for each factor whether by estimate or by use of grading equipment and analysis:

- (a) Weight per bushel.
- (b) Moisture.
- (c) Foreign material
- (d) Damage.
- (e) Class.
- (f) Miscellaneous.

II. DO YOU Sample Car After Loaded and Before Shipment?

A. If yes, do you use prescribed grain trier?

III. DO YOU attempt to Level Top of Grain (so-called "Trim") After Car Is Loaded?

IV. DO YOU Try to Load Your Grain so That Lots Containing Heavy Moisture, Foreign Ma-

terial, Damage, Etc., are Thoroughly Mixed through Carlot?

V. ARE THERE any Special Government Publications You Would Like Sent You?

Mr. McDonald's address on "Grain Grading at the Terminal Markets" is quoted elsewhere in this number.

Following Mr. McDonald's enlightening address, Mr. Traeder asked whether the convention would permit deviation from the set program to hear the report of the secretary of the Manager's Ass'n, E. L. Kreger of Ralston. That touched off the dynamite.

After the shouting pro and con subsided and the swarms of motions were outlawed by the chair, one of the directors demanded the floor and explained that the program committee had gone to considerable trouble in outlining a continuous schedule which the convention neither had the right nor should it show the discourtesy to ignore.

The house split and even though the managers were outnumbered about 10 to 1, the imperative demands from all parts of the assembly hall seemed divided evenly.

Sec'y Kreger stepped up alongside the speaker's platform with a bearing bespeaking control and ease, an attitude of a square-shooter, and an expression of confidence.

The multitude hushed. The beams supporting the arched roof of the large army quarters ceased vibrating and quiet reigned.

Mr. Kreger asked whether the assembly wished to learn of the profits derived through the activities of the manager's collective buying organization, as set forth in his annual report.

Once again the cannons roared, only to be quieted momentarily by the intervention of the same tall director that stood as a pyramid in the blowing sands of the desert.

Mr. Kreger countered with a request for the floor, which met with curious hootings, shouts for "program," "report," motions pro and con, and a general tumult.

Mr. Kreger continued, telling of the origin of the manager's collective buying agency, of the competition from the Farmers Grain Dealers Service Co. after it was supposedly agreed the latter be turned over to the former, of special meetings called and evaded by those who called them, of meetings especially called to plot merger arrangements where the progress of the proposed consolidation question was absolutely ignored—except that the managers were asked to discontinue operations. And so the wrangling and tangling of wits and tempers waxed serpently.

Of the twenty-four short talks scheduled, but four were heard, though many of the speakers scheduled heard their addresses announced.

P. H. UNDERWOOD, Pingsted, on "Do Grain Inspectors Misgrade Grain?" was groping for untread ground, which proved most as difficult as Diogenes' search for an honest man. Mr. Underwood reflected that if the country shipper could prognosticate the grade to be designated for a particular shipment upon reaching a terminal market then such heavy discounts and ultimate losses, which admittedly are also due to buying on a 1c or less margin, might be turned into legitimate earnings.

The farmers elevators of Iowa were charged with introducing the far-too-narrow margin of safety on transactions consummated locally, particularly treacherous considering the capricious character of corn shipments and for getting out of condition.

Mr. Underwood's words put another monkey-wrench in the cog-wheels; certainly 1c margin per bushel was too risky.

JOHN E. BRENNAN, Chicago, got the floor. It appears that John F. Gustafson, Windom, Minn., president of Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, happened down La Salle St. on some sort of a solicitation mission or other just at the moment Mr. Brennan had crossed the narrow thoroughfare. Mr. Brennan spoke, extended a welcoming hand and naturally called Mr. Gustafson by name. Mr.

Gustafson is reputed to have stood him off with that far-away look which made the Ancient Mariner a headliner. Gradually the signs of recognition stole slowly over his open countenance; the thirteen muscles which function to effect a broad smile slowly created rippling contours, which, with the now glittering twinkle, was the setting for the faulting clamour, "Rosenbaum!"

Then in his effective rapid-fire pace he scored Mr. Underwood for even attempting to handle grain on such a close margin, citing that even with the volume of business a commission merchant has to contribute to cutting old-man overhead's throat a margin of 1c is barely sufficient and on top of it all the commission merchant does not have the expense or the risk of ownership.

He further scored state inspection as a political evil, federal inspection being preferred. On twenty-nine re-inspections called for by Mr. Brennan, three were given the famous "Irish" hoist—the grades being lowered, the rest being either sustained or raised.

ARTHUR ALLEN, Webster City, on "Feed Grinding as a Profitable Side-Line" reiterated with enthusiasm the profitable history of their attrition mill. The mill cost \$2,355, brought in \$9,328, which—less expenses incurred for the year and a half for the 150,000 bushels ground—netted a clear profit of \$3,000. The power rate in Webster City is the cheapest in Iowa, viz. 3.7c per hundred.

Aside from the profit directly accredited to the mill, Mr. Allen finds this grinding service is a drawing card for side-line trade that could never before be enticed. Competition in town consists of two unequipped line houses and a flour mill using a hammer mill.

When buying an attrition mill, he warned, look for capacity. We have a 24-inch mill with two 20 h.p. motors, but it is not large enough to meet our grinding demands. We have four special bins for storing ground grain which eliminates waiting for one's own grain to be ground, but we need more bin room.

Best of all, our attrition mill nets us ultra-satisfied customers as well as large returns.

Mr. Allen sold what salesmen will forever be unable to capitalize upon—an unprejudiced viewpoint.

A. B. TRAEDER, Odebolt, in discussing "The Necessity for Handling Side Lines," proclaimed side-line income as a life-saver for country elevators. Years ago when an elevator handled a half-million bushels or better of grain, of course side-lines were not so highly thought of as a source of bread and butter, but today with grain shipments cut from one-half to one-twentieth the grain business doesn't even hold a candle to the overhead expense. Handling side-lines is an economic factor which cannot be ignored.

Mr. Traeder tried handling pop-corn, which is grown extensively in his territory, on a two-cent margin, but even with the volume there was this margin did not make the handling interesting.

Handling oil creates undesirable dissension on the part of the local garage.

It's the seeds, feeds, coal and livestock shipping that pays the bills, so the only thing to do is to handle them.

Mr. Traeder's talk aroused much interest.

ALBERT HURD, Meriden, in discussing "Live Stock Handled in Conjunction with a Farmers Elevator," told of how his company paid its bills with the profits therefrom.

In six months this elevator shipped four carloads of grain and \$73,000 worth of hogs. Until six months ago Mr. Hurd bought and sold hogs. There developed some local agitation for a livestock shipping association, so Mr. Hurd formed one and now ships for those farmers preferring to have their shipments handled in this manner, charging but 7c per cwt for marking and shipping only—without feeding.

Regarding shipping hogs for the farmer,

every farmer gets some terminal market daily paper and reads top hog prices and naturally is just conceited enough to reckon he's got about the best hogs afoot and that the spread between the top price quoted in the paper and that obscure figure quoted by the local buyer is worse than the Jesse James act. Of course the farmer doesn't have top hogs and after they participate once or twice in shipping collectively the farmer usually sells outright thereafter. Mr. Hurd's bid is usually 40c under the Sioux City market on carload quantities and 50c per cwt. under on L. C. L.

Mr. Hurd's address was well received. Regardless of former prejudices against departing from the set program, a concluding address from Mr. Potter, of Sioux City, was demanded by the audience.

Tuesday Evening Session.

The uniformed Fort Dodge American Legion Drum Corps, of 58 members, the national champions of the 1926 American Legion Convention held last fall in Philadelphia, who because of their supremacy go to the 1927 American Legion convention in Paris, invaded the lobby of the headquarters hotel shortly after the after dinner and played several selections. After attention was aroused, the corp had little difficulty in doing a "Pied Piper of Hamelin" over to the Armory.

HON. DWIGHT LEWIS, chairman Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners, Des Moines, opened the third session with the good news—we expect no general advance in railroad rates for the Iowa territory.

"I believe Congress is sold on the fact that the great corn belt is in no financial condition to stand any further burden, as is evidenced by their passage of the Hoch-Smith resolution and their apparent sincerity in striving to arrive at a farm relief bill," he said.

"What I am hoping for is some reduction in the grain rates from the place of production to the market, the carriers themselves, in view of their increasing prosperity, might in a spirit of friendliness grant some general concession in the grain rate."

Mr. Lewis declared that shippers of the Southwest, where grain rates are in a much muddled condition, are endeavoring to involve the whole western territory in a general grain rate case. The Iowa Commission has strenuously objected to any opening of the grain rate situation, he said, unless it should be an attempt to determine whether the general level of rates should be reduced. He promised that that policy would be continued.

"You realize, I am sure, that to protect our interests as a state or community we must have a trained counsel to represent us." He pointed out that the Iowa commission has been successful in every grain rate case in which he has represented the interests of Iowa producers. (Gov. Hammill proposed abolishment of the office of Commerce Counsel in his inaugural address. Mr. Lewis plead to the contrary.)

"The future of our grain rates, as well as all rates," Mr. Lewis suggested, "is going to depend upon the final valuation as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts."

He declared that the field work of the Iowa Commission virtually has been completed, and that there remains now the assembling of data, its preparation in the form of exhibits and its introduction before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Lake Center Octet sandwiched in some selected harmony right here.

EX. SENATOR MAGNUS JOHNSON, Kimball, Minn., spoke on "How Best to Serve the Farmers of the Northwest," made one of his characteristically humorous farm aid speeches, predicting better times ahead, stating that farmers and grain dealers everywhere were getting more optimistic over conditions. Common sense in every day business and in the halls of Congress is the best remedy for all conditions.

"The American farmer is the root of the American industrial tree and unless the roots are taken care of the entire tree will die."

Sen. Johnson, as did other speakers, urged closer and better co-operation of all farm organizations to better production and prices. "I am for orderly marketing, orderly production and careful political action for the protection of the American farmer," he said, taking a sarcastic crack at the merchandising endeavors of the Farm Bureau.

A back-to-the-small-town movement was advocated, reiterating, "the small towns of Minnesota and Iowa have not grown much in the past twenty years principally because the home town boys moved to the big cities."

"Now it is time for the movement to reverse! The small towns should be re-populated and efforts made to build up these places!"

The Minnesota senator interposed his talk with such characteristic expressions as "by golly," "by heck," and "the blooming thing."

Prospects for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill are dim in his belief because of the variance of opinion and the lack of sympathetic co-operation between senators.

Senator Johnson's charge that the commission merchant does not earn his 1c per bushel commission was countered and ruled out by John E. Brennan. His charge will not be made again before Mr. Brennan at least.

Wednesday Morning Session.

COMMUNITY SINGING started the fourth session of the convention Wednesday morning, held in the Armory.

"PETE" A. LEE, Grand Forks, N. D., Secretary of the North Dakota state grain dealers ass'n, brought tidings from that organization in opening his address on "Fellowship." No one is better equipped to cover such a subject than the jovial "Pastor Pete."

Practicing goodfellowship by members and farmers in general, calling attention to the fact that such practice was needed to improve present day conditions, was sincerely urged.

"Extend the hand of welcome and kindly relationship to your friends and improve the standing of the community," was the keynote of his pleasing address of good cheer.

REV. J. J. SHARE, Humboldt, on "Expiration or Inspiration—Which?" proved an entertaining philosopher, calling attention to present day conditions and urging more co-operation on the part of individual farmers, grain dealers and elevator companies. Delegates were urged to carry home the ideas and information given them at the meeting and to work for more co-operation the year around. "If this is done and all work together I am confident that the common sense of the western farmers will win out and soon there will be more optimism everywhere." He interspersed his talk with many humorous stories.

KNUTE ESPE, Des Moines, Secretary of the Iowa Co-operative Live Stock Shippers, followed through like a good golfer and "carried-on" like a good soldier, remarking that unless delegates carry out convention ideas on returning home the co-operative idea will never spread as it should.

"Associations will never get anywhere until the member realizes his responsibility and goes through with things and is loyal to his association at all times."

A. E. COTTERAL, Des Moines, on "Production Costs," praised the work of the Corn Belt Com'ite and urged all farmer organizations to get solidly behind it in the future. He deplored the term farm-relief stating that it was not relief so much the farmer wanted, but rather equality with other business.

More centralized selling power of co-operative associations was urged and then detailed methods of figuring out the cost of production on the farm were described.

Managers' Wednesday Morning Session.

At nine, in the ballroom of the headquarters hotel, the Managers' session was called to order

by Pres. Traeder. Broad-mindedly, it was an "open" session. Better than a hundred were present.

SECY E. L. KREGER, Ralston, announced that a car of coal was to be given to the manager guessing the closest to the weight of a pile of good mine-run exhibited. W. W. ("Bill") Terry of Fostoria won it. The correct weight was 170 pounds and 11 ounces.

In this connection, Sec'y Kreger warned that managers could not expect price protection from coal companies excepting yearly delivery contracts unless the coal companies in turn could be protected on delivery dates.

The proceedings of the previous afternoon as effecting the relationship and activities of the collective buying end of the Managers' Ass'n in competition with the Farmers Service Co., and the inside story on program disparagements, were revealed in interesting detail.

Then, to break the camel's back, a former county agent about to engage in more of the Farm Bureau's "educational" work, asked for co-operation from the Managers' Ass'n in the merchandising of the side-lines legitimately handled by the elevators in districts within the confines of the state where there were no Farmers Elevators. It was mentioned that the Iowa Farm Bureau intended to found a collective buying agency, but rather than operate in competition with the Managers' Ass'n, a consolidation and expansion of facilities and territory was sought, that the entire state be equally well serviced. Of course it developed later that the Farm Bureau in many sections had long been merchandising "elevator" side-lines in direct competition with all association agencies.

Hatred for the Farm Bureau tugged at the leash and finally broke away for the expression of well founded prejudices. The consensus of opinion, no different than heretofore, was that the Farm Bureau, the County Agent, and the Farmers Union were interfering too much at present with the merchandising program of the Farmers Elevators of the state, who it was pointed out have an investment at stake against a couple of shovels and an order book.

SECY KREGER read his annual report, which was accepted.

Following a motion to meet the evening of the same day in order that the merger arrangements might be fully aired (as between the managers' organization and the Farm Bureau), for consideration of that oft-repeated offer from the Managers' Ass'n to the Farmers Grain Dealers Service Co., to disband both wholesale merchandising factions and begin anew sans friction, suspicion, and prosecution, the following directors were selected for a greater 1927, and last year's officers were re-elected, as follows:

District No. 1—E. H. Huibregtse, Hull.

District No. 2—J. A. Seward, Sheldon.

District No. 3—M. C. Stark, Corwith.

District No. 4—J. A. Sutton, Plymouth.

District No. 5—J. L. Miller, Havelock.

District No. 6—A. B. Traeder, Odebolt.

(pres.)

District No. 7—Arthur Allen, Webster City.

(vice-pres.)

District No. 8—Tom Berryman, Winterset.

District No. 9—H. B. Booknau, Malcom.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

BERT PEARSON again started the fifth session with some more of his personal selections right hot off his piano-vicordian.

H. F. TOBEN, Palmer, vice-president of the Ass'n presided.

CHARLES E. HEARST, Des Moines, President of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, on "The Farmers Responsibility to His Industry," dealt with the farmer and his inattention to the business side of farming in an effort to rid itself of present agricultural problems. Farming, like business, demands attention to details and eventually returns that justify production will result.

"Farmers have not been assuming the responsibility that is theirs these days. Every one of us must assume this, dig in, fight things out and remedy present day conditions. It can be done if all get together and work hard."

Mr. Hearst illustrated his point, making the California fruit growers marketing systems the object of hallucinatory perceptions. Similar organizations to market the produce of the Iowa farms were of course advocated. Mr. Hearst conveyed the idea that these tropical organizations allow their producers to sell their produce at a fair return on invested capital, the misleading inference being that of course the grain dealer mints money.

"Why cannot we Iowa and middle-west farmers get together and market our products at a fair price and profit?" he said. "The time has come now when we must do this. We must establish terminal markets and follow our products through until they eventually reach the consumer. Let's do things then that must be done to re-establish the farming industry on the plane where it belongs. We have the initiative and eventually will get the legislative help. The Iowa Farm Bureau is back of such moves and will do all in its power to that end."

D. H. ALLEN, Delavan, Ill., Vice-President of the National Farmers Elevator Grain Co., discussed "Terminal Grain Marketing from the Co-operative Angle," giving a splendid stock sale solicitation, a re-hash of last year's address.

J. B. BROWN, Larned, Kan., President of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. of Kansas, on "Our Terminal Grain Marketing Organization," boasted of the good work done by the Farmers Elevators in reducing margins contrasted with the disloyal indifference being shown by members towards their local organizations.

The Wichita Board of Trade was rapped hard and bitterly, and inferences were cast about none too carefully regarding some pending suit.

Commission Merchants were dealt a knock-out blow too, with the remark about the Farmers marketing organization now forcing the commission merchant to give service for once. Independent and line company dealers were also the target of insinuations that all went to magnify the mole hill.

Business Meetings.

Pres. Oddington in calling the business meeting to order, also repeated his national marketing organization stock sales campaign.

GREETINGS from the farmer grain dealers of Minnesota were read and the spirit of continuity worked to a frazzle.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolutions.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the city of Fort Dodge, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the musical talent and to the people of the city in general for their kind and courteous treatment of which we are the recipients, and especially for the hospitality which contributes so much to our welfare while in the city.

Farm Relief

WHEREAS, the administration stands committed under pre-election promises to a policy of adequate farm relief, yet this same administration has continually spurned our pleas and dismissing our suggestions "for farm relief," with a declaration that they were unsound, and the committee of twenty-two selected at the Mid-West conference last year to represent these eleven Mid-west states were branded as only "lobbyists" representing a small group of radicals, and our representatives in Congress from these States who have spent every effort at their command to convince the Eastern groups, that irrespective of class or location, all the people of these United States should enjoy an equal opportunity under the law, even they have not escaped the slurs and ridicule from opposing groups.

WE BELIEVE there is no business before the National Congress of more importance than the correction of this condition.

THEREFORE: we most urgently request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to adopt a most militant and persistent spirit in using every available means to have the Mc-

Nary-Haugen Bill enacted into law and operating for this season's crops.

The Corn Borer: We recommend that Congress and the Department of Agriculture use all means possible to check the spread of the European Corn Borer.

Inland Waterways: We favor the inland waterways program of making all suitable rivers navigable for barge freighting or Ocean-going craft.

Ask Cessation of Future Grain Sales.

WE RECOMMEND the cessation of futures grain sales upon Boards of Trade, unless ownership of such grain or other commodities rests with party selling and actual delivery made, and in this connection ask Congress to enact legislation effectually to remedy the matter.

State Tax on Incomes: We favor a State tax on net incomes as a means of relieving the present burden of real estate tax.

We Are Opposed to the Bonding of the State of Iowa for the purpose of paying primary highways, and the placing of complete control of the road system and funds in the hands of the highway commission.

Ask Help of State College.

RESOLVED, that the Iowa State College be requested to employ two high-class extension men, thoroughly trained and having practical knowledge of the grain marketing business, to work in co-operation with this Association.

Railroad Rates.

It is a well known fact, that railroad rates are a fixed charge upon the commerce and business of this country, and in view of the fact that there is an effort being made to place a high valuation on railroad properties so that higher rates may be charged for freight and passengers transported; we believe,

That Railroads should be permitted to charge such rates as will yield a fair return, but not such rates as to pay dividends on fictitious values or over-capitalization.

An accurate valuation should be made of all railroad properties and securities, in order to establish a basis upon which rates are to be made, and no re-valuation should be made without the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commerce Counsel.

RESOLVED, that the Commerce Counsel should be continued as at present, and that sufficient funds should be provided for the work of that department.

Qualify under the McNary-Haugen Act.

In the determination of what the Farmers' Grain Dealers of Iowa shall do in the immediate future, will of necessity rest in the scope and vision of our individual membership, as well as of our Directors. And to them collectively will impose this solution, taking into account always the desire uppermost in our minds that we pledge our co-operation and fidelity in and with like organizations of our neighboring states, and in this connection hereby wish to state, that we are ready at any time in conjunction with these various state organizations to so place ourselves in readiness to qualify satisfactorily under a Federal Farm Board as contemplated in the McNary-Haugen bill now before Congress, to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of Agricultural commodities, and to these ends we commit our directors to such a policy along these lines as to them may seem compatible.

W. S. CRISWELL then successfully moved the adoption of an additional resolution, asking Gov. Hammill to place a representative of the farmers' organization or a farmer on the educational board.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and accepted, followed by a report of the Auditing Com'te, the treasurer's report, etc.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS resulted in three of the nine seats being filled by managers. They are: D. W. Thomas of Rembrandt, H. H. Douglas of Northwood and J. C. Riedesel of Glidden.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS resulted in a re-election, S. J. Cottingham of Stanhope, Pres.; H. F. Toben of Palmer, vice-pres.; D. W. Thomas of Rembrandt, treas.; and J. P. Larson of Fort Dodge, sec'y.

Wednesday Evening Session.

With the direction and swiftness of a high-powered "Twentieth Century" the evening session was called promptly to order, and the meeting quickly adjourned to the Baptist Church basement, where an open clash was averted with the side-tracking of opposition to the Service Company. The little excursion being terminated, the program of the evening was resumed back in the Armory.

FORT DODGE MUNICIPAL BAND under the direction of Karl L. King, director, entertained with a concert.

HON. RAY P. CHASE, St. Paul, State Auditor, followed with an address on "Taxes."

Managers' Wednesday Evening Session.

This session was not a business meeting, nor a continuation thereof, but an "open" gathering to further hear the proposition proposed by the Farm Bureau regarding consolidation of merchandising interests.

The Farm Bureau back-watered and with a hasty curtsy, excusing themselves on the grounds of factional dissension with the farmer-manager organization. However, another proposal merger within the organization was drafted and tabled for acceptance.

Reports of the other session pointed to their being three sets of figures set up for the Service Company, and suspicions ran riot for a bit. And then the meeting adjourned.

Thursday Morning Session.

The ninth session of the convention opened with community singing.

F. S. Betz was the lone speaker of the session.

Insurance Meeting.

The annual business meeting of the Farmers National Co-operative Elevator Mutual Insurance Association of Iowa, was called to order by the president, Wm. Larson, Pilot Mound. Following a reading of the minutes the report of the auditing com'te was read.

The annual report was followed with general discussions, all items coming under the head of new business, election of directors and adjournment.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The annual meeting of the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Service Company was called to order at 2:00 p. m., and opened with a reading of reports, followed by discussions, consisting mostly of a flat refusal to in any way consider the consolidation offer of the Managers' merchandising branch to dissolve both factions and begin anew. While the rejection was not wholly unexpected, some civil consideration was expected.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

James E. Bennett & Co. entertained elaborately with punch and other indoor sports.

Fred Holtby kept the T. E. Ibberson Co. in the limelight with crackers for noise lovers.

PEORIA was there in colors with Fred W. Mueller, Charles E. Wrigley and Guv F. Luke.

CEDAR RAPIDS crowd consisted of C. E. Davis, L. Gifford, C. E. Miller and Harry Flow, representing Fraser-Smith.

Morton Salt Co. was continually "on the air" with quick-demountable paper airplanes, which with pencils were distributed liberally.

Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N. J., was manifested by the presence of H. R. ("Bob") Miller, manager of the Omaha branch.

DES MOINES was represented by Earl G. Cool of the E. G. Cool Co.; A. Tower; S. A. Price of Armour Grain Co.; and A. I. Gorton and J. L. Robinson of Todd & Kraft.

The Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., was ably represented by Carl H. Brasee and O. H. Holland of the Omaha office.

Armour Grain Co. looped their private wire from their office to the hotel and provided the very latest in the way of cigars, market news, dope, etc. Six representatives were cordial hosts.

KANSAS CITY representatives were: Bob Scoular of Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.; B. J. ("Barney") O'Dowd; W. E. Grogman of the Ernst-Davis Commission Co., who passed out pencils; Robert T. Browne; E. C. Meservey, Jr., and J. J. Martin.

Large guide-posts in the lobby also bespoke the Minneapolis welcome awaiting at the headquarters of: Hallet & Carey Co., The Delmar Co., and Northrup, King & Co.

Fraser-Smith Co. of Minneapolis reported the markets from radio charts. Two headquarters were maintained by the three representatives, F. E. Albertson of the Estherville, Ia., office, Harry Flow of Cedar Rapids, and E. W. ("Al") Larson.

Brokers and independent dealers in attendance included H. W. and S. W. Pletch and Phil Hemphil of the Stotts-Pletch Grain Co., Algona; F. M. Joyce, of Eagle Grove; S. F. Carlson of Lehigh; J. A. Lindebak of Luverne; F. M. Jones of Estherville.

"OPEN HOUSE" was kept "open" by Lamson Bros. & Co. in Parlor 2, where wire service, market gossip, pit news and cigars were given out freely to the trade. A corps of five men accommodated every want, as well as anticipated many desires in advance.

THE MILWAUKEE delegation included Howard Mallon of the Wisconsin Grain Elevator Co.; Messrs. Frank Bell and Anderson; Walter Holstein and E. H. Brewer; A. L. Jacobs; Leonard J. Keefe; A. L. Johnstone, and Wm. R. Madden and Vernon E. Smith.

MINNEAPOLIS men in attendance were: Leo Barrett and W. L. Walter, who scored a hit with hand-etched "side-elevation" cards; J. E. Zednichek of Hallet & Carey Co.; M. R. Walsh of Delmar Co.; G. M. Shannon; E. W. ("Al") Larson, Harry Flow and F. E. Albertson of Fraser-Smith Co. A. L. Flanagan of the Milwaukee office of the latter company wired his sincere regret at being unable to attend.

OMAHA was there with J. Frank Mead, and the famous "Biddy"—Mead Trash Burner Co.; J. C. Edwards of Updike, who passed out some of the firm's "private-stock" cigars; W. Doyle ("Longhorn Bill") Hart of the movies and Omaha Elevator fame; Harry R. Caldwell of Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., passing very efficient cigar lighters to the trade; Edward L. Cahill; R. J. Moes, distributing cow bells and pencils; and L. J. Zender.

Mulholland & Thorsen had the illustrious "Room 202" decorated most apropos with a large "Welcome" woven into the design of the 8x2 foot ear of corn. A most accommodating chef proffered liver sausage and American cheese sandwiches to the fancies of the most particular tasters without worry or fear. Pickles accompanied of course, along with some tasty punch. The floor was heavily carpeted with a half dozen or more attractive soft rugs. "Mul" and "Pat" were the gracious entertainers. At the office exploding cigarettes, cigars, cider, more punch, "put & take" tops were dished out unstintingly.

CHICAGO houses represented were: Lamson Bros. & Co. by Frank J. Dolan and J. H. ("Jim") Barrett, First Ass't General of all Iowa branches, Frank O'Conner, Arthur Torkelson and Frank Alvord; James E. Bennett & Co., Kenneth B. Pierce, R. A. Swensen, M. C. Corrigan, I. B. ("Joe") Hunt, S. S. Steenson, state representative, and "Pete" H. Wold; Armour Grain Co., Eugene Havey, S. A. Price, M. R. Walsh, M. H. Mallon, R. C. Pierce and W. B. Hollister; John E. Brennan Co. by Mr. Brennan himself and Walter J. Green; Pope & Eckhardt Co., by Vernon Smith; Philip H. Schiffin Co., by George McReynolds; J. H. Dole & Co. by W. M. Christie, H. R. Sawyer and C. A. May; E. W. Bailey & Co. by C. L. Douglas; Carhart, Code & Harwood by Jos. Visek; Rumsey & Co. by M. H. Ransom; G. C. Thornstad; W. W. Sylvester; Thomas Walsh and James V. Campbell; Bartlett Frazier & Co. by J. J. "Paul" Murphy; Frank Cooley, S. M. ("Steve") Gamble, C. M. Beal and H. M. Sharpe; McKenna & Dickey by E. A. Praeger; W. H. McDonald, Federal Grain Supervisor; and last but not least, the well-known J. A. ("Joe") Schmitz, chief weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade.

[Continued on page 172.]

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—C. J. Chapin, Eugene Sloan, Walter Grundon, R. E. Townsend, T. L. Brown and Joe Burns of this city are working in conjunction with the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-op. Ass'n to locate a rice mill here—P. J. P.

Helena, Ark.—E. C. Hornor, pres. of the Helena Chamber of Commerce, is working up enthusiasm over the proposed \$750,000 transfer elvtr. project. A bill is to be introduced in the state legislature shortly which will grant the local terminal commission power to act in acquiring and leasing land on the local levee front for the purpose of erecting the elvtr. and additions to the present terminal facilities.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Fresno, Cal.—A modern elvtr. is proposed for construction here by the Sperry Flour Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Alterations are contemplated on the plant of the Sunset Mfg. & Grain Co., a branch of the Colorado Mfg. & Elvtr. Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—D. Belknap was re-elected sec'y of the San Francisco Grain Exchange, and James J. Sullivan, the chief inspector, the grain com'te recently announced.

Sacramento, Cal.—Millers and farmers are sponsoring a bill, termed the "California Terminal Weighing Act," providing for state terminal weighing service under the jurisdiction of the state director of agriculture. The bill relates only to products which are purchased on the basis of terminal weights.

El Monte, Cal.—The El Monte Grain Co. has taken in Ross H. Dinsmoor as a partner, as of Jan. 1. He will be mill superintendent, succeeding J. B. Pritchard, who will become custodian of warehouses. The other members of this firm are F. R. Kenney and F. F. Booker, former employees of the Nicholls Grain Co., who bot this branch from their employers less than a year ago.

Sacramento, Cal.—Repeal of the 1921 state grain standardization act has been proposed in the state senate by Frank S. Boggs, of Stockton. A substitute measure is offered in its stead, to be known as the "California Field Crops Inspection Act," making a few changes in the present inspection policy, as well as to set forth the provisions of portions of the old law in a more explicit and enforceable manner.

CANADA

MacLeod, Alta.—Some 20,000 bus. of grain burned along with the Midland Elvtr. on Feb. 3.

Fort William, Port Arthur, Ont.—The Bawlf Terminal Elvtr. Co. is having The James Stewart Co. design extensive additions to its plants at these two ports.

Winnipeg, Man.—Robert Burns, 86, member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange from 1887 to 1896, died at Medicine Hat, Alta., recently. Burial was in Winnipeg.

Glenwood, Alta.—The elvtr. of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., burned with 15,000 bus. wheat, a quantity of flour and coal, on Jan. 21. Loss is placed at \$35,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—Mail addressed to the Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd., which was a branch of Spillers, Ltd., is being returned marked "Out of business."

Brandon, Man.—The Dominion government is to erect a 500,000-bu. storage elvtr. here, with drying equipment. Brandon is the nucleus of a large producing section, better than 150 miles west of Winnipeg.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain elvtr. rates have been increased from 1c to 1½c per bushel, effective Jan. 17, according to a by-law passed by the Harbor Board. This places Vancouver rates on a parity with those of Fort William.

Regina, Sask.—Final arrangements for the winding up of the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co., including the appointment of inspectors to act with the official liquidation on behalf of the shareholders of the company, will be made here March 2.

Toronto, Ont.—The recent election of the grain, flour and hop division of the Toronto Board of Trade resulted in selection of the following officers: Charles Faessler, chairman; E. F. Crossland, vice-chairman; and F. D. Tolchard, sec'y-treas.

Sarnia, Ont.—The City Council unanimously indorsed the \$460,000 elvtr. project. Officials of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills, Ltd., and of the McDonald Engineering Co., Ltd., are the principal movers of the plan. The reported federal appropriation for dredging the harbor is now reported at \$169,000, an advance of \$139,000 over last reports.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The grain drying equipment contract for the Canadian National Ry. Co.'s Elvtr. "B," which is leased to the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtr. Co., Ltd., has been awarded to the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. In addition to being the largest Morris drying unit in any Dominion elvtr., this installation will be the first of the new automatic dust collecting drier units to go in at the Head of the Lakes.

Kingston, Ont.—The Dominion government com'te charged with investigation into the respective merits of Prescott, Kingston and Brockville, as transfer and storage ports, preparatory to the erection of a 5,000,000-bu. elvtr., seem to favor Kingston. Should such a decision result in the erection of the proposed house here, plans for the addition to Elevator No. 3 at Montreal will probably be tabled for some time.

Winnipeg, Man.—A two-minute silence was called during the morning of Jan. 31 to pay respects to the late William Beach who passed away earlier the same day. A resolution of condolence was also passed to the bereaved family. Mr. Beach operated the house in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to have the first direct wire with Chicago. This was during 1887 and 1903 while Mr. Beach did business on this exchange.

Montreal, Que.—Officers for 1927, elected at the annual meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange on Jan. 26, resulted in the selection of T. C. Lockwood as pres. and Alfred Chaplin as treas. The Board of Review is made up of H. W. Raphael, chairman, William McDonald, W. W. Hutchinson, H. D. Dwyer, Norman Wight, and Joseph Quintal. The Com'te on Management is Charles Ritz, Guy Robinson, James Vittie, M. L. White, A. Brown, E. Turgeon, and H. W. Corrigan. A. Geo. Burton will represent the ass'n on the Council of the Board of Trade.

Winnipeg, Man.—The elvtr. space at the lake head and Vancouver is at a premium with many railroad cars utilized for storage, reports of grain spoiling are declared by the Board of Grain Commissioners to be inaccurate. Constant watch is kept on all grain stored in cars for evidence of heating. The Canadian Pacific Railway has 1,550 cars awaiting unloading at lake head and 3,500 cars in transit, with the National showing a similar condition. At Vancouver, the Canadian Pacific reports 848 of its cars there awaiting unloading, with both lines well filled with cars in transit.

COLORADO

Gilcrest, Colo.—W. F. Hines will rebuild his totally destroyed 10,000-bu. elvtr.—H. R. ("Bob") Miller.

La Junta, Colo.—The J. K. Mullen interests are reported to have compromised with local producers regarding the reconstruction of the burned milling properties in lieu of some ten thousand acres of wheat to be grown. The fire occurred early in the winter.

Platner, Colo.—The Mensendieck Grain Co. of Kansas City has purchased the M. E. Galley elvtr. at this station.

Burlington, Colo.—C. E. Roller, partner with R. V. Tooker in the reported purchase of the Jennings-Roller grain elvtr., was the former mgr. thereof, while Mr. Tooker was similarly connected with the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co. Coal and hogs will be the leaders among the side lines handled.

Kiowa, Colo.—George Henshaw goes to California soon to engage in the grain business, having disposed of his interests here, which were known as the Henshaw Grain Co. Before Mr. Henshaw engaged in the grain business here, his holdings were known as the Russell-Gates Merc. & Grain Co. That was a decade ago.

Hudson, Colo.—The Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. won their suit for \$5,000 against the Hudson Community Elvtr. Grover C. Kearns, mgr. of the local elvtr., was also a buying agent for the Trinidad company. Kearns, an alleged absconder and fugitive from justice, drew drafts on the Trinidad company's account with which he was to purchase beans. At the same time farmers were storing their beans in the elvtr. The Trinidad firm shipped out all beans in storage at the elvtr. following the disappearance of Kearns, and even then were 9,800 bus. short. None of the farmers held any warehouse receipts for the beans delivered to the local elvtr., which the farmers claim was more than the amount the Trinidad firm paid Kearns for.

ILLINOIS

Virden, Ill.—A 30-inch Bauer Attrition Mill was just installed for the Virden Grain Co.

Carbondale, Ill.—A feed and flour mill was placed in operation Feb. 1 for the Colp Lbr. Co.

Woodhull, Ill.—F. L. Hough died Jan. 13. He was head of F. L. Hough & Co.—R. B. Robertson.

Esmond, Ill.—I. D. Baker has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co., as of Jan. 26.

Annanaw, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Supply Co. has repaired its corn cribs and built an addition to its coal sheds.

Peoria, Ill.—Owing to serious illness it became necessary for W. H. Perrine to retire from the Rumsey, Moore & Co.—N. R. Moore, pres.

Duval, Ill.—The L. E. Powell 15,000-bu. grain elvtr. was destroyed by fire on the evening of Jan. 23 with a loss of \$15,000. Some 5,000 bus. of corn were destroyed.—P. J. P.

Geneva, Ill.—We contemplate buying a portable conveyor for coal unloading if our coal sheds can be adjusted for it. We did not build last year as planned.—N. A. Joshel.

Altona, Ill.—The Altona Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased the elvtr. known as the Hopkins Grain Co., which has gone out of business. I am to be their new mgr.—F. C. Hopkins.

Chillicothe, Ill.—George McWhorter, 76, died in a Los Angeles (Calif.) hospital recently. He was a former mgr. of the Turner-Hudnut elvtr. here. His widow and his daughter survive.

Avon, Ill.—Wm. H. Susdorf has been selected to succeed D. I. Hanks as mgr. of the Avon Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the ensuing year.—Ed Laux, Bushnell (Ill.) office, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.

Mount Auburn, Ill.—A new twin-type power plant replaces the engine recently damaged by a broken connecting rod. Either of the twin units may be operated individually.—Hight & Cline.

Wyand, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Live Stock Co. installed a 50-inch Munson Mill with two 40-h.p. roller bearing motors, D. P. buckets and other necessary equipment to guarantee a good feed milling plant.

Warrenville, Ill.—The William Daw grain elvtr. was destroyed by fire on the morning of Jan. 12. The loss is placed at \$25,000. Firemen prevented the blaze from spreading to the coal yard where 800 tons were stored.

Springfield, Ill.—A joint resolution introduced by Representative Miller calls for the appointment of a joint com'te from the Illinois assembly to confer with representatives of the Indiana legislature on steps to be taken to halt the advance of the corn borer. By a vote of 24 to 4, action on the resolution was deferred until the expert testimony has been heard.

Wyanet, Ill.—A one-ton truck has been added to the equipment of the Wyanet Grain Co. Coal conveying equipment is being installed, also. The power motor in the elvtr. is now in the cupola, being removed from the working floor.

Argo-Fa, Ill.—The large, modern feed mill owned and operated by Joe Sikkema was completely destroyed by fire at noon Jan. 24. Loss is estimated at \$7,000. The town has no fire protection so the Mt. Carroll department was called.

Manchester, Ill.—The V. C. Elmore elvtr. burned with 500 bus. of grain on Jan. 27 with an accompanying loss of \$25,000. A defective flue is accredited with starting the blaze. Two freight cars were also destroyed. Ralph Curtis is mgr.

Good Hope, Ill.—Ed. Funk has resigned as mgr. of the Good Hope Co-op. Co. and J. M. Jackson has been employed as the new mgr., effective Mar. 6, when the latter resigns as mgr. of the Bushnell (Ill.) Co-op. Co.—Ed. Laux, Bushnell, Ill.

Atkinson, Ill.—John Black of Cornwall township was the purchaser of the Farmers Elvtr. which was sold at public auction Jan. 21, possession Feb. 1. Mr. Black was in the grain business at Lebanon, Kan., a number of years but has farmed for the past three.

McLean, Ill.—On Jan. 15 the new, modern grinding mill of the Stubblefield-Rogers Grain Co. began grinding out grain. It has 10 bins with a capacity of 2,000 bus. Further construction details appear in the Nov. 10 number. The mill is in position to mix special formulae feeds.

Decatur, Ill.—L. J. Kaiser Co., Inc., Grain Etc., was incorporated by L. J. Kaiser, formerly in the grain business at Maroa, and J. A. Freeman. A general grain brokerage business will be conducted in addition to side lines of coal and general merchandise. The capital is 150 no-par shares.

Carlock, Ill.—We will build coal sheds on the site of our dismantled elvtr. We have intended tearing down the old house for some time but just haven't got to it yet. We have a good new 45,000-bu. elvtr. and intend to add a 25,000-bu. annex thereto in the near future.—Carlock Farmers Elvtr.

Gardner, Ill.—Fire caused a damage loss of about \$75 to the Hargreaves & Drew elvtr. at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. A passing freight crew gave the initial alarm which prevented a greater or even total fire loss. Smoke was first seen issuing from the cupola. The blaze originated from an overheated boxing in the elvtr. pit.

Mattoon, Ill.—W. Ernest Orndorff, proprietor of the Big Four Elvtr. Co. system, celebrated the 20th anniversary of that business with a chicken dinner served in the Ass'n of Commerce hall on Jan. 15, with about twenty employees present. The feature of the dinner was the serving of a large birthday cake upon which were 20 candles. There was an exchange of reminiscences by some of the older employees when interesting stories were related.

Peoria, Ill.—New officers of the Peoria Board of Trade are: J. Leo White, pres.; L. L. Gruss, 1st v-pres.; E. W. Sands, 2d v-pres.; John R. Lofgren, sec'y; and W. C. White, treas. Directors are: W. T. Cornelison, G. M. Miles, E. R. Murphy, G. A. Peterson, J. M. Van Nuys, H. H. Dewey, N. R. Moore, L. H. Murray, R. S. Turner and F. L. Wood. The Inspection Com'te consists of N. R. Moore, E. R. Murphy, L. H. Murray, R. S. Turner and G. A. Peterson. The Discount Com'te is made up of B. E. Miles, L. L. Gruss, N. R. Moore, A. M. Courtright and B. E. Wrigley.

CHICAGO NOTES.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold Feb. 4 at \$7,100, an advance of \$200 over the last previous sale.

Henry J. Rogers of Lamson Bros. & Co. and his son are with friends in Florida on a short sojourn for a well earned rest.

The trade will be relieved to learn that George E. Booth's mother has taken a turn towards better health and is recuperating rapidly.

An amendment to Rule 228 of the Board of Trade has been posted for ballot adding a paragraph reading: "Where delivery is taken on purchases and the grain loaded and shipped, the member turning over the order shall receive the same compensation as on a completed contract for future delivery."

Delivery notices will be delivered to the clearing house before 9 o'clock instead of 8:30 a. m., on the 5th business day preceding delivery, under an amendment to Rule 549 to be voted upon Feb. 15.

An amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade will be balloted upon Feb. 15 so that the division of the transfer fees between the bonded indebtedness and the building fund shall be "at the discretion of the directors."

Sam Raymond, who conducts Raymond's News Buro, has been elected an honorary member of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion. Mr. Raymond was civilian recruiting officer of the U. S. Marine Corps and active in the Liberty Loan drives.

George E. Booth was elected president of The Receivers Ass'n of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago; Frank Haines, vice-pres.; Adolph Kempner, Christopher Strasser, William M. Hirshey, John J. Coffman and William B. Page, the directors.—George F. Swenson, sec'y-treas.

The partnership of McKenna & Dickey was dissolved by mutual consent on Jan. 31. All outstanding contracts and accounts have been assumed by the undersigned who will continue the business. There will be no change in the organization other than the retirement of Mr. Dickey.—E. P. McKenna and Christopher Strasser, McKenna & Strasser.

John Barrett has been getting signatures for a petition to the directors, who on Feb. 2 posted for ballot his proposed amendment to the contract grades of oats, striking out of Rule 292 the words "No. 3 white oats at 1½ cents per bushel discount," effective Oct. 1, 1927, so that only No. 1 white oats at ½ cent premium, and No. 2 white will be deliverable. Mr. Barrett admits the the elvtr. men are against his proposition.

Members of the Board will vote Feb. 15 on the following amendment: 127. Gratuity Fund. The Board, by regulation, may provide, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, that all persons, who hereafter become members of the Ass'n, shall also become members of the Board of Trade Gratuity Fund, and that the payment of gratuity fund assessments shall be secured by lien against Ass'n memberships under Rule 109.

New members admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade include: Edw. J. Hand; Chas. F. Leach; James Frazier of Carroll, Ia.; Wm. L. Ouzts of Charlotte, So. Car.; Charles C. Davis of Fort Dodge, Ia.; Henry F. Booth, Jerome E. Steerer, Julie G. Smith of Fort Worth, Tex.; and John J. Mitchell, Pres. Illinois Merchants Bank. Applications have been posted for Kay Kimbell and Charles E. Walker. Transfers have been posted for Lynn K. Bugh, Jr., Estate of John H. McReynolds, and Don C. Carr.

INDIANA

Taylorsville, Ind.—We have just installed new 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.—Frank Richards.

Morristown, Ind.—New coal bins were just completed for the Morristown Elvtr. Co. H. J. Nading is mgr.

Millersburg, Ind.—Lyon & Greenleaf have installed a McMillan Wagon and Truck Dump in their plant here.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Decatur County Farm Bureau Elevators here and at Newpoint, were incorporated of late.

Pittsboro, Ind.—A Richardson Automatic Scale and a new feed grinder were just purchased by N. A. Wall.

Brownsburg, Ind.—A Jay Bee Hammer Mill driven by a 20 h.p. motor is being installed for Lingeman, Adams & Co.

Bainbridge, Ind.—The Miller Grain Co. has installed a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump in its new plant.

Liberty, Ind.—The Oliver H. Dorsel Mfg. Co. is now in the hands of the receivers. Thomas A. McCoy, a former officer, is trustee.

Rockport, Ind.—At the present time we are not doing any grain business but expect to reorganize before harvest.—Jeff Ray & Son.

Lebanon, Ind.—A new office building is to be erected by the Reliance Construction Co. for the Boone Grain & Supply Co. An addition to one of the two elvtrs. operated here is also contemplated, the remaining house to be dismantled.

Arlington, Ind.—A McMillin Truck Dump was just put in for Hutchinson & Son. New leg belts and cups are soon to replace the old.

Windfall, Ind.—I am the new manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., filling the vacancy left by O. A. Dutchess.—John W. Pugh.

Franklin, Ind.—Will W. Suckow, who purchased the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. last summer, operates under the name of the Franklin Grain Co.

Packerton, Ind.—Have leased the Farmers Elvtr. here and have Elmer Ross in as mgr. Took possession Feb. 1.—Clay Syler, North Manchester, Ind.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—A new 30x50 ft. warehouse has just been completed for the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., and a Western cleaner installed.

Clay City, Ind.—Geabes Bros. contemplate installation of two new 35 h.p. motors in their 100-bl. mill, which will be operated in conjunction with their elvtr.

Monon, Ind.—L. E. Greenwood is continuing the grain business obtained of George Malsbary under the name of the Monon Mills. Mr. Greenwood is of Lafayette.

Tipton, Ind.—We have just installed a Western Corn Sheller. We expect to install a new hammer mill in our elvtr. at Jackson in the near future.—G. G. Davis.

Hartford City, Ind.—The sale of the Hartford City Grain & Mfg. Co.'s properties to the former owner, A. I. Cotterman, of Dayton, did not go through.—H. C. Clark, mgr.

English, Ind.—Charles J. Rothrock has purchased an interest in the English Mfg. Co. The plant will be remodeled for the manufacture of a line of feeds, in addition to flours.

Claypool, Ind.—Swinford & Radcliff Elvtr. Co. has incorporated for \$10,000 to deal in grain and feeds. Directors are A. M. and Vivian Radcliff and Bertha R. Swinford.—P. J. P.

Mulberry, Ind.—Feed mixers, corn crackers, and a full line of equipment for the manufacture of a complete poultry and animal feed department, is to be installed for the Mulberry Grain Co.

Aylesworth (Attica p. o.), Ind.—It is reported that the Freeman Knowles elvtr., which burned Jan. 8, will rebuild. The engine house and cob burning furnace were the only properties saved. Fair insurance coverage was maintained.

Rushville, Ind.—We are at present installing a new Eureka Corn Cutter, Sydney Sheller and Cleaner, 9x24 corn meal roll, McMillin Truck Hoist, and have built some additional grain storage. Work is now just being finished up.—Laurence Clark, Rush County Mills.

La Crosse, Ind.—Our elvtr. burned Feb. 2; almost a complete loss. Fire was first seen in very top of cupola about 8:00 in the evening. We saved the office, engine room and engine.—T. E. Frantz, La Crosse Grain & Coal Co. (Loss is estimated between \$25,000 and \$30,000.)

Osgood, Ind.—Have sold a half-interest in the Osgood Mill to C. K. King of North Manchester, Ind. He is to take active management on the first of March. The firm was known as Kirklin & Clark. The new interests will incorporate.—Laurence Clark, Rush County Mills, Rushville, Ind.

Bluffton, Ind.—A blaze originating in the drier room of the Studebaker Grain & Seed Co.'s elvtr. on Jan. 26 resulted in damage to the drier and loss of the grain burned. A belt from the air compressor which governs the draft of the furnace attached to the drier was thrown from the pulley, causing the furnace to reach a tremendous heat before noticed.

Boston, Ind.—Darrell R. Swisher has sold his grain elvtr. interests here to Mr. Cermes of Richmond, Ind., who will take over the active management on Mar. 1. Mr. Swisher recently disposed of his Cambellstown, Ohio, elvtr. to J. M. Armacost, as reported in the last number. Mr. Swisher has not announced his intentions for the future.—A. N. Hudson, Witt, Ind.

Marshall, Ind.—The Marshall Farmers Elvtr. was sold Jan. 24 to Owen Swaim and Clayton Hobson for \$4,600, possession Feb. 14. This price includes the plant only, and none of the stocks of side lines. These two were the only parties to bid. Ora Newlin, mgr. for the old company, continues in that position until Feb. 14. The new owners will continue all side lines except fence posts and fencing. The new firm will be the Marshall Grain & Feed Co.—Owen Swaim.

Witts (Kitchel p. o.), Ind.—D. S. Swisher sold his half-interest in the Witt Elvtr. Co. to Mr. Cermes of Richmond. I still retain my interest.—A. N. Hudson.

Clymers (Logansport p. o.), Ind.—Hirsch Bros. Grain Co. suffered a \$65,000 fire loss to its 2 yr. old 60,000-bu. elvtr. and feed mill on Feb. 6. A detached office only was saved. Fire was first seen in the cupola at 7:00 in the morning. Of the 35,000 bus. of oats burned, between 15% and 20% can be salvaged. Insurance on the house amounted to \$38,000 and \$26,000 on stock. A drier was installed in May of last year. The firm maintains headquarters at Grass Creek, Ind., and the owners are reported to be bankers of Logansport. Reid Bros. house burned on the same site in July of 1923. It is expected that the house will be rebuilt.

IOWA

Storm Lake, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. just installed a new feed mill.—Arthur G. Torkelson.

Northwood, Ia.—We are thinking about painting our elvtr. in the spring.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Gray, Ia.—Mr. Thorson of the Updike Elvtr. has leased the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Northwood, Ia.—A meeting of the mgrs. of Worth county's co-op. elvtrs. was held here Jan. 20.

Vining, Ia.—L. J. Vileta succeeds F. J. Wellik as mgr. of the Home Lbr. Co.'s grain and lumber business here.

Hawarden, Ia.—Mail addressed to the New Farmers Grain Co. is being returned marked "out of business."

Union, Ia.—M. G. Gosling, who has been ill, is now able to attend to his duties at the Union Grain Co.'s elvtr. He is mgr.

Badger, Ia.—L. J. Fevold is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. here. The late Jim Cowan was formerly in charge.—Frank O'Connor.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Walter Goos succeeds E. G. Melen as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr., effective Mar. 1. Mr. Goos comes from Gladbrook.

Lenox, Ia.—The Lenox Mill has been sold and the new owners will completely remodel and enlarge it, install new machinery to greatly increase its capacity.

Marne, Ia.—Mr. Smith is now mgr. Farmers Elvtr. here; was 2nd man at Oakland. N. J. Coen was mgr.—Bob Scoular, Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., Kansas City.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Carl Congleton, formerly associated with the Watkins Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., is now connected with Lamson Bros. & Co.'s branch here.

Scarsboro, Ia.—Bowen Grain & Lbr. Co. purchased a feed milling plant building and installed modern equipment. Installation is now being made by F. J. Conrad.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Miles J. Smith became mgr. of this branch for Lamson Bros. & Co. as of Dec. 1. The former mgr. retired from the grain business.—Arthur G. Torkelson.

Wheelerwood (Mason City p. o.), Ia.—Ralph Robertson, mgr. of the Independent Grain & Lumber Co. elvtr., recently resigned his position and left a few days later for Sioux Falls.

Ruthven, Ia.—The Farmers Incorporated Co-op. Society, operating the Farmers Elvtr., plan to reorganize, as the old charter expires in the summer. Incorporation at \$15,000 is planned.

Scranton, Ia.—We have put in a coal un-loader and contemplate laying a spur to facilitate handling coal shipments to our new coal pockets.—J. S. Stewart, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—A bill has been introduced by Senator Gilchrist to prevent the dissemination of insect pests and to create the office of state entomologist within the state department of agriculture.

Carlisle, Ia.—Fred Randleman has relieved Ross Prall of his managerial interest in the Farmers Grain Co., as of Jan. 1, and took over the operation of the house. Mr. Prall had been mgr. for some little time.

Clear Lake, Ia.—I have been appointed mgr. of both the grain elvtr. and the lumber yard; have been mgr. of the lumber yard past four years. J. H. Johnson is ass't mgr.—John V. Bohning, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Olaf, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 7½-h.p. motor.

Armstrong, Ia.—George McAdams, former mgr. of the Ringsted Elvtr., has succeeded Thos. Hanifan as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. Previous to being at Ringsted, Mr. McAdams was at Wallingford.

Alta, Ia.—William Ratten, local mgr. of the Quaker Oats Co., was operated on in the local hospital Jan. 15. A large tumor weighing 15 lbs. was removed from around his abdomen. He is reported recovering rapidly.

Jordan, Ia.—Arvid Sterner is now sole proprietor of the properties formerly operated as Wiekell & Sterner. The firm will hereafter be known as A. Sterner & Co. Mr. Wiekell is retiring from business.—A. Sterner.

Spencer, Ia.—We have no elvtrs. at present. We are doing a commission, track buying and brokerage business. We will add a few elvtrs. to our business as the opportunity presents itself.—B. L. Nutting, B. L. Nutting Co.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co., which recently installed a 24-inch Munson Mill with two 25-h.p. motors and other accessory equipment, just ordered a corn cracking plant and the necessary operating equipment of F. J. Conrad.

Burlington, Ia.—The Benner Tea Co. has purchased the Derby Mills Co.'s property and will convert the building into a warehouse immediately. The old property has been vacant since 1922 when the Derby Mills went out of business.

Smithland, Ia.—We have just installed a motor and built a new double crib of 10,000 bus. capacity. We also turned the office around. Have recuperated and am in first class condition again.—E. E. Greene, mgr., Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Bedford, Ia.—George Reece is now mgr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. here, succeeding William Wells, who returned to his home town to buy grain. Mr. Wells had been here for most two years but was forced to leave on account of ill health.

La Porte City, Ia.—J. W. Craft, who for several years has been operating the La Porte Mfg. Co.'s plant, has been elected mgr. for the Farmers Union and will take up his duties on March 1, to succeed John Kerr, mgr. for the past two years, resigned.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—John W. Coverdale, better remembered as sec'y of the American Farm Bureau, and more recently before the grain dealers of the state at the last annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, is in charge of the Misquakie Milling Co.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Emmetsburg Seed House had F. J. Conrad install a 30-inch Munson Attrition Mill with two 40-h.p. motors, a Munson Crusher, a Sidney Ear Corn Drag, scalping shoe, roller bearings, D. P. elvtr. cups. The plant is now running satisfactorily.

Royal, Ia.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo are building an addition to their elvtr. and installing a 60-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine, a 27-inch Munson Mill with special ball-bearing mill drives and other equipment for a modern feed milling plant. F. J. Conrad did the work.

Akron, Ia.—The machinery and milling equipment of the Akron Feed & Flour Mills were sold by W. J. Davidson to the Rome (Wis.) Mfg. Co. The mill at the Wisconsin point burned some time ago. The plant of the local concern will be converted into a warehouse.

Morning Sun, Ia.—A com'te of three was appointed Feb. 1 by the Iowa House of Representatives to draft resolutions in commemoration of the life and service of the late E. L. McClurkin, who was a member of the 29th, 30th and 31st general assemblies from Louisa County.

Des Moines, Ia.—Lee Lockwood of Lockwood Grain, Inc., left at Christmas time for California on account of the ill health of Mrs. Lockwood. He is expected to return in another three weeks. J. L. Owens is ably attending to the interests of the company's many shippers.

Beaman, Ia.—Herman Bein recently built an entirely new feed milling plant with ample storage and capacity for the trade around Beaman. F. J. Conrad placed a 24-inch Munson Mill with two 25-h.p. motors, a Munson Corn Crusher with 15-h.p. motors, roller bearings, D. P. elvtr. cups, in fact, all equipment to make a modern feed milling plant. It is now doing a good business.

Anita, Ia.—Lyle Ray, owner and operating manager of the Anita Mfg. Co., has recently installed a 60-h.p. motor for the operation of his large grinders, increasing the output of his plant from two to three tons hourly. Further improvements are planned for execution in the near future.

Clutier, Ia.—Melvin Mundt, former mgr. of the Nye & Jenks Elvtr., bought the Farmers Elvtr., and John Peters was temporary agent for the Nye & Jenks Co. until F. J. Wellik was placed permanently in charge. The house is known as the Independent Elvtr. Mr. Wellik was located at Vining for three years and at Elberon for five years previous to that.

Pierson, Ia.—The installation of a power grinder was made during the latter part of January by Hoppe & Young at the Marr & Young Elvtr. It was a large size Jacobson Hammer Mill Grinder with direct-connected slip-ring type 50-h.p. motor that was put in. A feed storage bin has also been prepared. An attachment for grinding whole ear corn will soon be put on.

Oxford, Ia.—Improvements in the property of the Gifford Grain Co. will include the erection of a 16x22x36 ft. mill house, the installation of a new 26-inch Burr Unique Ball-Bearing Attrition Mill with a 60-h.p. motor to operate, the erection of a new office building and the installation of a new 10-ton Howe Dump Scale. Work will all be completed before the first of March. The company has just put on an extensive line of feeds, oil meals, brans, middlings, etc.

Cascade, Ia.—The Kingsley elvtr. here has been closed for a number of years, and because the county board of supervisors condemned the water power plant which flooded the city, the power unit was dismantled. However, George A. Wassener of Sheldon, Ia., has had F. J. Conrad install a 30-inch Munson Mill with two 50-h.p. direct connected motors, Munson Corn Cracker, motors, truck scales, roller bearings, and D. P. elvtr. cups in the old elvtr. building, which is now open again for business and is operating with great success.

Lanesboro, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Toyne, Sr., celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on the 25th day of January at their home here. Mr. Toyne is senior partner in the below named firm. They were born in Lincolnshire, England in 1844 and 1846, respectively, and were married in Willoughton, Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1877. They came to America in February of the same year to settle on a farm in Greene County, Iowa. It was in 1913 that the family moved to Lanesboro. There are four children, two boys and two girls. The two boys reside at Adaza, one of the daughters here and the other at Muscatine.—R. A. Maar-singh, Independent Elvtr. Co.

FORT DODGE LETTER.

Mulholland & Thorsen now have a suite of offices in the First National Bank Building. They formerly were in the Snell Building.

Vernon E. Smith, branch mgr. here for Pope & Eckhardt Co. for the past three years, now represents the Buerger Commission Co. of Milwaukee. The change took place Feb. 1, which date marks the discontinuance of the Pope & Eckhardt Co. at this point.

Harry F. Todd is now associated with the Davis Grain Co. here, having left balmy California to get back in the grain merchandising game once again. His wife will join him later. Mr. Todd was associated with Simond, Day & Co. of Chicago some time ago.

Fraser-Smith Co. of Minneapolis opened an office here Jan. 3 with E. M. Larson, well known cornetist and branch manager for the same company at Windom, Minn., until that office was closed, in charge here. Office quarters are maintained at the Wakhonsa Hotel.

KANSAS

Langdon, Kan.—The Langdon Co-op. Co. has discontinued business.

Dighton, Kan.—Am back in the grain business here again.—A. E. Bradstreet.

Buffalo, Kan.—The Brock Grain Co. has purchased the Buffalo Grain Co.'s plant and is now operating it.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Logan Bros. Grain Co. has closed its office here. Allen Logan has made application on transfer from the former manager, J. J. Hughes.—C. W. Colby, sec'y.

Brookville, Kan.—Wissing Bros. have purchased the Brookville Farmers Union elvtr. and have taken possession.

Iuka, Kan.—I am located here now; was formerly agent for the Clark-Burdg Grain Co., at Haratiner, Kan.—Glenn Carr.

Attica, Kan.—Repairs and remodeling work is now under way on the plant of the Attica Mills. The dust collectors are being replaced.

Woodston, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co.'s business and properties have passed into the hands of E. G. Meyer and A. D. Hull.

Abilene, Kan.—The Security Flour Mills Co. of Abilene, has purchased the business and property of the Mid-West Mlg. Co. here. The total milling capacity of the two adjacent plants is 1,700 bbls. daily.

Hanover, Kan.—L. A. Petterson succeeded Glen Terp as mgr. of the Hanover Farmers Union Elvtr. on Feb. 1. Mr. Terp was mgr. for the past two years, but now joins Moore-Lowry Flour Mills as a salesman.—P. J. P.

Plains, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. has bought property adjacent to the railroad six miles northwest of here and intends building an elvtr. soon. It is also understood that George Gano of Hutchinson is to build an elvtr. near the same point.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Jenny Wren Flour Co. is planning a broadcasting station of 1,000 watts strength. The Jackman Mills will be the site of the installation. The station call letters and broadcasting wave length have not been determined.—P. J. P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The directors of the Hutchinson Board of Trade have changed the rules regarding the rate of commission to the effect that 1c a bushel on wheat shall be charged for all consignments instead of 1 per cent of the selling price or a minimum of 1½c per bushel.

Waverly, Kan.—R. B. Sickler, who has been connected with the Star Grain & Lbr. Co. for the past ten years, and mgr. for the past eight, resigned effective Feb. 1, to join the staff of the bank. Frank Louk of Michigan Valley, Kan., is the new mgr. of the lumber yard.

Straight Creek, Kan.—The elvtr. here that burned in 1915 was never rebuilt, however, Felix Ernest of Whiting has ground leased and expected to build this year, but the poor crops did not warrant such expenditure. If conditions point in the other direction this year an elvtr. and feed storage warehouse will be put up.—X.

Towanda, Kan.—I have bought the elvtr. formerly owned by L. Robison, known as the Home Feed & Elvtr. The capacity is about 7,000 bus. I own and operate it myself. I am new at the business but have lived in Kansas for about 56 years. There is not a great deal of grain raised here for shipment.—M. E. Varner.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mlg. Co. of Salina has purchased the Snell mill and elvtr. here. A new elvtr. will be erected here and the mill renovated, some \$100,000 being appropriated for improvements. This work will be done during the next few months so that the new mill may start operations on the next crop year. It is about a 700-bbl. mill.—P. J. P.

Riverdale, Kan.—The Pratt Grain Elvtr. was destroyed by fire Feb. 1 with a loss of \$5,000. Six or seven thousand bushels of grain were damaged. This is the third elvtr. here to be destroyed by fire within the past three years. It is also the third elvtr. belonging to H. E. Pratt to burn; two years ago his elvtr. at Peck, Kan., was destroyed by fire, and this was his second one at Riverdale. The conflagration was discovered by townspeople at 2:30 a. m. The elvtr. had not been running for two days and Mr. Pratt was out of town. There are rumors of incendiary origin.

Atchison, Kan.—Immediate construction of 86 additional concrete grain storage tanks will be begun by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis, according to announcement made Jan. 26 by Pres. A. C. Loring. The project will increase the company's 600,000 bus. storage space by almost a million bushels and entail an expenditure of approximately a quarter million dollars. It will give the Pillsbury plant here the largest storage space of any Kansas mill. It is unofficially understood that the Pillsbury company is contemplating an addition to its present Topeka plant, as well as the construction of a unit for the manufacture of pancake flour in Atchison.—P. J. P.

Paxton, Kan.—The Star Engineering Co. has just started work on a new grain elvtr. of 27,000 bus. capacity to be turned over to the Midland Flour Milling Co. of Kansas City upon completion. The house is 30x32 ft. on the ground, 42 ft. to the square, and an 18-ft. head-house. There will be a concrete engine room attached to the elvtr. Also a small office attached to the driveway, with a 10-ton dump scale. The elvtr. will be completely metal clad, with the corners grounded for lightning protection. In this locality water stands fairly close to the surface, and the entire pit will necessarily have to be waterproofed to the ground line with the asphalt and membrane system.

Preston, Kan.—We are going to build a 26,000-bu., studded, iron-clad, elvtr. in the spring, and also a large warehouse in addition to this. Contract was let to the Star Engineering Co. The house will stand 30x32 ft. on the ground, and be 40 ft. to the square of the bins. The pit will be waterproofed to the grade line, with the asphalt and membrane system. A small mill section will be built in the end of the warehouse against the side of the elvtr. This mill section will contain small bins for sacking and loading directly into wagons in bulk. The equipment consists of a Type "Z" Fairbanks-Morse Engine, Kewanee Truck Dump, Richardson Automatic Scale, two elvtr. legs, etc. The line shaft, counter shaft, and head shaft will be set in S. K. F. ball bearings. The house will be protected against lightning.—L. J. Kirkwood, mgr. Preston Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co.

TOPEKA LETTER.

V. P. Campbell is now associated with the Topeka Flour Mlg. Co. Previous to this move, he was sec'y and mgr. of the Snell Mill & Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan.—The 30th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will definitely be held here on Mar. 24-25. An interesting and instructive program is arranged. The proposed excursion has been called off.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y.

A radical change in the taxation of grain in elvtrs. and under contract for sale, was approved by the House Jan. 27. The bill was introduced by Representative Brown and provides that grain delivered to elvtrs. and under contract for sale shall be taxed, not as personal property as at present, but as intangible property, at the rate of 25 cents on each \$100. The personal property tax rate averages about ten times as high as the intangible property tax rate. The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Dalton on Jan. 26.

Negotiations are under way for the transfer and purchase of the 1,200-bbl. Inter-Ocean Mills here, operated as the Willis Norton & Co., by the Moore-Lowry interests of Wichita, owners of the Wichita (Kan.) Flour Mills Co. The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. interests of Kansas City, identical with those of Wichita, also hold controlling interest of the Security Flour Mills Co. at Abilene, Kan. It is understood the business of the Topeka mills may not be taken over immediately upon transfer of properties, should negotiations be consummated as anticipated.

Every person, firm, or corporation in Kansas buying and selling grain on future delivery contracts must post bonds of from \$5,000 to \$50,000 and pay a yearly license fee of \$5 to the chief grain inspector, if a bill introduced Jan. 27 by Senator Dalton is approved. Operation without filing bond with the state would be punishable by fines of from \$100 to \$500 and the license might be revoked. An additional fee of \$1 to the chief grain inspector when surety bonds are filed also would be assessed. Revenue from fees would be paid to the state treasurer and applied to the Kansas Grain Inspection revolving fund.—P. J. P.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., have let contract to the Stevens Engineering & Construction Co. for 24 tanks and a head-house for the new 1,000,000 bus. storage house. Advances in December indicated the house would be made ready for the new crop.

Henderson, Ky.—Officials of the Henderson Elvtr., whose dust house was reported destroyed by fire at a loss of \$5,000 in the last number, report that what saved the main section of the elvtr. was the cutoff valve of the pipes leading into the dust house from the

cupola. These are shut off after working hours every night. A quantity of screenings were in the dust house at the time of the fire. Several firemen had a narrow escape when the building partly collapsed, forcing a platform they were standing on about half-way up the walls. The metal siding only saved their lives by not permitting a total collapse. It is understood the loss was partially covered by insurance. The company has placed an order for a new No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with Cyclone collectors and double sacker.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Sealed proposals were received by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans up until Jan. 18 for the piping installation for the new boiler house at the Public Grain Elvtr.

MARYLAND

Washington, D. C.—An office has been opened here, with Herbert A. Kline in charge, by W. E. Harris & Son, grain dealers of Baltimore.

Church Hill, Md.—A modern feed grinding mill was just installed by the Carter & Yates Mlg. Co., operators of a milling plant and elvtr. here.

Prices, Md.—Frank Brower has purchased the grain elvtr. and business of W. J. Massey, as of Dec. 27. Mr. Brower is a former San Francisco baseball player of Catharpin, Va.

Middletown, Md.—William A. Comegys, 81, died at his home here recently. Pneumonia developed, after Mr. Comegys suffered a slight stroke, and proved fatal. His widow and two sons survive. Mr. Comegys was a long-time member of the grain trade.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

E. Milton Berry, vice-pres. of the Baltimore Trust Co., has applied for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—At a general meeting of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on the morning of Jan. 27, Pres. Dennis announced the death of Wesley M. Oler, whose remains were interred at Larchmont, N. Y.

President Warfield announced the death of James E. Murray at a general meeting of the members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 7. Mr. Murray suffered a nervous breakdown, as well as physical injuries, in a recent collision between a street car and a heavy truck. He had gone to the Mercy Hospital for a complete rest, but never recuperated.

Baltimore, Md.—At the annual meeting of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on the morning of Jan. 31, Pres. A. R. Dennis read the 72nd annual report on Baltimore's grain trade. Several subjects allied to the trade and commerce of the port are discussed in the president's report. Among the topics dwelt upon are: The Grain, Flour and Hay Trades of 1926; Finances; Terminal Facilities; Traffic Matters, etc.

Baltimore, Md.—Election among the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 2 resulted in the selection of Gen. Henry W. Warfield as pres., Adelbert W. Mears as v-pres., and James B. Hessong as sec'y-treas. The Executive Com'te is now composed of J. A. Manger, as chairman, Edward Netre, as vice-chairman, and William Rodgers, Charles E. Scarlett and Gustav Herzer, Jr. The "Regular" ticket of directors were elected for a three-year term at the 72nd annual meeting and election of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce Jan. 31. The new directors are Geo. S. Jackson, Adelbert W. Mears, Eugene H. Beer, Charles E. Scarlett and Blanchard Randall, Jr. There are ten holdover directors.

MICHIGAN

Sherwood, Mich.—A new mgr. is soon to be appointed for the Sherwood Co-op. Ass'n.

Plainwell, Mich.—The capacity of the J. F. Easley Mlg. Co. is to be increased to 400 bbls.

Colon, Mich.—Don G. Harmon, mgr. of the Sherwood (Mich.) Co-op. Ass'n for the past four years, has resigned and assumed charge of the Colon Elvtr. Co., as of Feb. 1.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Star Mill of the Voigt Mlg. Co., which was partially destroyed by fire in 1925, has been rebuilt. We now have 800 bbls. capacity.—Carl S. Voigt, Voigt Mlg. Co.

Manton, Mich.—The Manton Produce Co. sold its elvtr. and mill here to the C. D. Phelps Co.

Constantine, Mich.—Barr Bros. have just completed the installation of a new 50-bbl. flour mill unit. A cereal mill has also been installed. In addition a hammer mill of 5,000 bus. per hour capacity is also in operation for the company.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Frank A. Voigt, president of the Voigt Mfg. Co., died at his home here early on the morning of Jan. 24. Mr. Voigt had not been in good health for five years, however he was apparently improving until a week prior to his death when his condition became critical.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The fire we had (described in Jan. 10 number) was neither in the elvtrs. or in the flour mills, as stated. We started the production of wheat-starch again Jan. 31, setting up two new grinders in a temporary steel building which was built near the site of the old burned structure.—The Huron Mfg. Co.

Shelbyville, Mich.—The Eesley Mfg. Co. of Plainwell, Mich., started action on Feb. 3 against Louis R. Fleser, operator of a grain elvtr. here, in a suit filed asking an accounting to determine ownership of grain formerly stored in the Fleser elvtr. Following reported theft of from 700 to 800 bus. of wheat on Dec. 22, farmers holding storage tickets filed attachment suits (the particulars of which appear in the last number). An agreement existed between the Plainwell firm and the local elvtr. here, which authorized Fleser to act as their agent. They owned wheat in Fleser's house at the time of the attachments, and demand an accounting.

MINNESOTA

Browns Valley, Minn.—James Burke's Feed Mill has been purchased by Otto Johnson.

Anoka, Minn.—The Anoka Feed Co. suffered a heavy loss to its feed mill and elvtr. by fire.

Genola, Minn.—A new Munson Attrition Mill is to be installed in the plant of the Genola Grain Co. very soon.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth-Superior Mfg. Co. has let contract to the Barnett & Record Co. for erection of new storage bins.

Duluth, Minn.—T. F. McCarthy was elected president of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, and Carlisle Hastings, v-pres.

Windom, Minn.—Fraser-Smith Co. has closed its office here and E. N. Larson, branch manager here, has opened quarters in Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Argyle, Minn.—The Robertson Farm Co., Inc., with capital stock of \$15,000, was incorporated by Milne, John and Alexander Robertson, to deal in farm produce, grains, livestock, etc., etc.

Duluth, Minn.—H. G. Spencer was elected to the board of directors of the Duluth Board of Trade on Jan. 24, to fill the vacancy left by H. S. Newell, vice-president, resigned. Mr. Newell was only elected to that position last week.

Rush City, Minn.—The Durum Mfg. Corp., Inc., with a \$200,000 capitalization, was incorporated by John F. Diefenbach of St. Paul (pres.); Wm. Alred (v. pres.); Earl M. Pettibone, St. Paul (sec'y-treas.); to concentrate on the manufacture of feeds and flour.

La Salle, Minn.—Kelly Blomquist of Hanska was named mgr. of the La Salle Farmers Grain Co. to take charge Mar. 1. Ole Bjoin, who has been mgr. for the past twenty-five years, will retire. Mr. Bjoin was mgr. for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. for 19 years when the farmers organized and bot them out six years ago.

Moorhead, Minn.—The new \$40,000 Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. opened for business Feb. 1. This structure replaces the one that burned last fall with a \$65,000 loss on house and some 50,000 bus. of grain and a quantity of flour stored within. The new house is as large as the old one, and is of concrete and metal construction. A 100 ft. warehouse adjoins. The Hickok Construction Co. held the contract.

Kenyon, Minn.—The Kenyon Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. voted to buy the elvtr. properties formerly operated by the M. T. Gunderson Mfg. Co., and owned by the Commander Elvtr. Co., which sale was consummated at \$4,250. Henry Lee will manage the elvtr., John Dahlen will manage the lumber end of the business, and Clarence Smith will have charge of the machinery division.—Kenyon Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Community Grain Co., Inc., with capital stock of \$25,000, was just incorporated to buy, sell, receive, store, forward and handle, grain of all kinds, and the products thereof, as well as seeds of every kind, etc., by Fred Feldhake, Peter E. Nelson, Sigvart Johnson, A. H. Spletter, all of Montevideo.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

M. Jones is now travelling for Benson, Quinn & Co.

I am now with the Bartlett Frazier Co.—J. O. Jones.

Henry Walter has obtained the membership of Todd Lewis.

W. R. Vye is now connected with the W. P. Devereux Co., having discontinued the Vye Grain Co. and closed its offices.

J. Verne McCarthy, of McCarthy Bros. Commission Co., suffered a serious fire loss to his home here recently. His wife and himself were trapped on the upper stories of the residence, only to have their lives saved by courageous firemen.

Privileges of corporate membership have been granted the Broker-Hatch Grain Co., on the membership of L. S. Hatch, who, with his father, W. B. Hatch, former branch manager for the dissolved E. P. Bacon & Co., joined forces with H. W. Broker of the Broker Grain Co., in organizing this new firm.

Edward C. Christl is now connected with the Froedert Grain & Malting Co. here. He was associated with the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co. at Milwaukee, from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1, in charge of purchasing and selling wheat, rye and barley.—A. R. Taylor, President, Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

St. Paul, Minn.—The last obstacle to the construction of the proposed \$150,000 grain terminal has been removed. Commissioner J. H. McDonald received word that the federal engineers have approved the city application and plans for the construction of the terminal along the upper levee at the Equity Co-operative Exch. Elvtr. The final approval was transmitted by Maj. R. C. Williams, district engineer. Trackage connections will be made available and a road paved so that grain can be hauled to the elvtr. and dock.

MISSOURI

Etterville, Mo.—J. M. Crane has traded his elvtr. here to H. C. Long, for the latter's farm.

Orrick, Mo.—A new corn sheller and a new higher-powered motor is being installed in the A. G. Hagman Elvtr.

Rockville, Mo.—H. Halfen, who used to operate the elvtr. here, is no longer in Rockville and his elvtr. is closed.—X.

Oak Grove, Mo.—Upton Owings, former mgr. of the Oak Grove Grain Co., has disposed of his interests therein to other members of the firm.

Truesdale, Mo.—I am overhauling the mill I just purchased and adding a feed and dairy ration department to the flour end.—Jos. L. Jerabek.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Merchants Exchange will discontinue issuing non-member visitor's tickets at \$5, same to be handled as heretofore.

Bigelow, Mo.—V. A. Solleder has leased the Farmers Elvtr. to J. W. Hill, former mgr., as of Jan. 1. Business will be continued under the same local name.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. P. Kerschen, formerly traveling representative for Geiger Grain Co., is now in Kansas City merchandising Hupmobiles.—Barney J. O'Dowd.

Jefferson, Mo.—Effective Feb. 1, the state grain inspection department will increase its charge for "in" and "out" weighing of cars at elvtrs. and for transfers at terminal markets to \$1 per car. The present rate is 75c. The increase is made because current receipts are insufficient to maintain the department. According to Roy H. Monier, state warehouse commissioner, a bill has been prepared and is being urged for passage in the present state legislature providing for the retention of the receipts of the department in a grain inspection fund, which will prevent the changing of rates and probably result in a permanent reduction of rates by the department. The present law provides that at the end of the biennial period any surplus of the department becomes a part of the general revenue fund of the state.

Richmond, Mo.—The first wheel of the new electrically equipped machinery at Hamacher's Mill turned Jan. 28. This marks the replacement of steam power.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A branch office is being opened here by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., with private wires to Kansas City and Chicago. Charles Adams will be in charge.

St. Louis, Mo.—Francis Bro. & Co. will hereafter be continued by J. D. P., T. T., Thomas T., and D. R. Francis Jr., C. H. Heimenz, and John E. Riley. The late David R. Francis was senior member in the partnership.

St. Joseph, Mo.—E. M. Loutch has dissolved the Loutch Grain & Hay Co. and has consolidated his business with the Heald Grain Co., as of Jan. 1, under the latter name.—Nelson K. Thomas, Sec'y St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Palmyra, Mo.—The Peoples Mills has closed up, I believe for good. At present the Farmers Elvtr. is the only one here. Ben Yeager bot the idle mill and machinery for \$3,000. The equipment will be junked and the building used for storage purposes.—John W. Metcalf (Metcalf & Dingle were proprietors).

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Stephen C. Woodson, 81, at one time treasurer of the Moore Grain Co., died recently. He is survived by a son, A. P. Woodson of Wausau, Wis.

Directors of the Grain Clearing Corp. re-elected the following officers on Jan. 27: C. W. Lonsdale, president; B. C. Moore, 1st vice-president; J. J. Wolcott, 2nd vice-president; and H. F. Spencer, sec'y-treas. G. G. Lee was re-appointed mgr.

Frank Connor, who has been traveling the grain trade in the Southwest a number of years, is now connected with the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. as our representative, soliciting grain consignments in Iowa, Nebraska and northern Kansas.—Tod Sloan, B. C. Christopher & Co.

Washburn-Crosby Co. has announced it would construct 1,500,000 bus. additional grain storage to its present capacity of its local plant. This will give the mill 4,000,000 bus. elvtr. storage, the largest milling storage in the west. The Washburn-Crosby Co. plant here now has a flour milling capacity of 6,500 bbls. daily and also operates a feed mill. The project is reckoned at \$300,000.

Warren Hart will represent Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co. as traveling representative in the Southwest. J. S. Hart came with Logan Bros. Grain Co. actively on Jan. 17, however, the new firm of Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co. took over the Logan Bros. Grain Co. as of Jan. 1. Allen Logan remains president, J. S. Hart is vice-president, and R. H. Sturtevant remains sec'y and treas. Our Hutchinson office was closed recently, however the Salina (Kan.) office will be retained under the management of R. P. Harbord. Allen Logan III severed his connections with the company Jan. 31 to join the National City Co. of New York City in their branch here in Kansas City, where he was associated in 1918 and 1919. Pres. Allen Logan is in Europe at present, having sailed on the Mediterranean cruise on the Homeric from New York on Jan. 22. He will probably be gone some two months.—Allen Logan III.

MONTANA

Hobson, Mont.—The Farmers Equity Co-op. Ass'n, which recently traded its house to the Judith Mfg. Co. in lieu of the McCaul-Webster house, has so reduced its indebtedness that one of its creditors, W. C. Mitchell Co., of Great Falls, has assumed all further liabilities.

Denton, Mont.—As reported last December, the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. plan a 100,000-bu. storage plant. Work, however, is now well under way, which will give 140,000 total storage capacity. This addition and warehouse adjoin the older properties. The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Inc., with capitalization of \$20,000, was just incorporated by J. M. Glass, chairman, Fred J. Kottas, sec'y.

Nashua, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made final plans to build a new elvtr. this summer. Wrecking of the present building will start April 1, by the contractors, The T. E. Ibberson Co. The new plant will have a capacity of 53,000 bus. of grain and will be equipped with a cleaner. The present elvtr. is a much smaller building, holding only 20,000 bus. The material of the old building will be worked into the new, which will be completed about June 1. O. E. Camburn is the mgr.

NEBRASKA

Valley, Neb.—I am now mgr. here.—J. V. Lentell, Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

Cook, Neb.—Chas. W. Sackett left here as mgr. to go to Woolstock, Ia.—F. H. Effken, Farmers Lumber Co.

Gering, Neb.—The Gering Mills have been rebuilt, the machinery has been overhauled, and a complete elvtr. equipment installed.

Minden, Neb.—The burned plant of the Minden Mfg. Co. was not rebuilt and the company is now out of business.—First Nat'l Bank.

Milligan, Neb.—Am out of the grain business.—Frank Krisl, Jr., former agent W. J. Barstow Grain Co. (It is presumed the house is closed.)

Burr, Neb.—Arnold Beckman is now mgr. of the Wilson Grain Co. Formerly he was mgr. of the Roe Lbr. Co. only; now he holds down both jobs.

Hemingford, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a motor to replace its gasoline engine. A power line is being strung to the plant.

Minatare, Neb.—The two elvtrs. here are both now operated by L. P. Lupher, who also took over the Farmers Union Merc. Co.—Farmers Un. Merc. Co.

Benson (Omaha p. o.), Neb.—Thieves broke in at night and chiseled our safe open and took \$389.28, fully insured. Safe was ruined.—Stoltenberg Elvtr. Co.

Hallam, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which burned Jan. 17, will be rebuilt.—Bob Miller, Richardson Scale Co., and Vanier Lbr. & Grain Co., Endicott.

Sacramento, Neb.—The Erickson & Lindstrom elvtr. is run under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., with Oscar E. Erickson as mgr.—Oscar E. Erickson, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wahoo, Neb.—Robert A. Heaton, who engaged in the grain and lumber business at Weston from 1877 until 1895 under the name of Clark, Heaton & Co., died here Jan. 26.—P. J. P.

Doniphan, Neb.—The Redman Grain Co. sold its elvtr. to a group of 18 farmers of this community. A charter was granted the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Feb. 1. Capital stock is placed at \$10,000.—P. J. P.

Kimball, Neb.—B. W. Larson, proprietor and manager of the Kimball Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been found "not guilty" of the charge of violating the warehouse law. The decision was handed down by the District Court.

Pender, Neb.—We have purchased the property of the Farmers Union Merc. Co. and are now operating yards here, at Thurston and Emerson, Neb., under the name of Moseman Lumber Co.—C. K. Moseman (dealers in grain, lumber, coal and all building materials), with headquarters here at Pender.

Omaha, Neb.—C. M. Clark, formerly traveling representative of Holdrege, Neb., for Vander-slice-Lynds Co. of Kansas City, Mo., is now floor manager here for Taylor Grain Co., correspondents of James E. Bennett & Co. Mr. Clark was formerly associated with the grain circles of Omaha.—Barney O'Dowd.

Ruby, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has remembered the Seward Volunteer Fire Department, who materially assisted in saving adjoining property at the recent destruction of their elvtr. by fire, with a \$25 check. Coryell & Son of Lincoln, Neb., who own an adjoining elvtr., which was saved, gave the six boys who made the run from Seward to Ruby, \$50.

Harvard, Neb.—Contrary to rumors, the totally destroyed Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.'s elvtr. will be rebuilt. The failure of fire hydrants to function properly was directly responsible for the complete demolition. The \$7,000 loss was but partially insured. There was about three carloads of grain in the house at the time, according to C. R. Traut, local mgr. A flagman on a passing train yelled the initial alarm to the agent on duty, who in turn summoned assistance. The Clay Center fire department was summoned. Mgr. Traut was the first to invade the flames.—Bob Miller, Omaha.

NEW ENGLAND

Waterville, Me.—L. H. White of Norridgewood, Me., has opened a grain business in this city.—S. S.

Waterville, Me.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. is being returned marked "Moved, Left No Address."

Lisbon Falls, Me.—Announcement is made by the J. B. Ham Grain Co. of the appointment of A. L. Merrill as manager of the company's branch at Lisbon and of Frank Harrison as manager of the Lewiston branch.—S. S.

Malden, Mass.—Cunningham Grain Co., a Charles M. Cox Co. subsidiary, of which Robert M. Hodgdon is the head, has received a check for \$669.25 from the federal government as reimbursement of overpayment of income taxes.—S. S.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Thomas Neil, for many years a leading figure in the grain trade in New Hampshire until his retirement from active business, celebrated his 98th birthday in that city Jan. 19. He is the oldest active Mason in the state, having been raised Aug. 1, 1855, in Portsmouth. His grain company was known as Simpson & Neil.—S. S.

Bridgewater, Mass.—Joseph E. Mosiman of Springfield, Mass., representing the American Milling Co., has bought the former electric railway freight station building on Perkins street for the milling company. Work has started enlarging the building, which will be used as a grain warehouse and distribution center for the company for that entire section of Massachusetts. George Hollis, formerly with the Dutchland Farms, will be in charge of the plant.—S. S.

BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, Mass.—I have entered the grain business, handling straight cars of wheat, corn, oats and millfeeds.—William Howard Mitchell, Jr.

Boston, Mass.—J. A. Flanders, Jr., of Chicago, long with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, has been appointed general freight agent for that road at Albany. He has long been closely identified with the grain trade's shipments and is now at the New England gateway for his company.—S. S.

Boston, Mass.—Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts has been elected as an honorary member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. Governor Fuller is the second man in the history of the Exchange to be so honored and his election is a recognition of his ability in giving the state a business administration.—S. S.

Boston, Mass.—Closely on the heels of the announcement of the retirement of the H. L. Buss Co. from the grain business of New England, comes notice of the retirement of Richard E. Pope, treasurer of that concern, from the trade. Mr. Pope was associated with the Buss company for the past 27 of its half-century of years in business. Mr. Pope's retirement is held responsible for the discontinuance of the business. He was 1st vice-president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, and a com'teman on both the building and arbitration delegations.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. Mex.—The Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co. plans a half-million bushels storage.

Portales, N. Mex.—It is true that I sold my elvtr. here at Portales, but did not retire from the grain business, as I am actively engaged in that business here. I also recently purchased the elvtr. at Elida, N. Mex., and am doing business there under the name of the Elida Grain Co., with R. E. Tusha as mgr.—A. G. Trout, A. G. Trout Grain Co.

NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—Further than the details appearing in the Christmas number regarding the construction of the state-owned elvtr. here, it is learned that the elvtr., designed by the James Stewart Co., is of multiple design; that the initial capacity is to be 1,000,000 bus., later to be increased to 4,000,000 bus.; that the initial cost is to be \$1,250,000; that plans have been approved by the United States engineers. Compilations by the port commission experts show that about 50c a ton can be saved on grain that will move thru Albany.

BUFFALO LETTER.

A new grain drying plant is being built in connection with the Seneca Elvtr. Corp'n's plant here.

Ten more winter storage grain cargoes were ordered to Buffalo elevators during the past two weeks, making a total of sixty-five vessels that have been unloaded or ordered in from the original fleet of seventy-five, which docked in the harbor last November.—A. R.

The proposal to abandon the Ohio Basin has aroused considerable agitation against such a move. The New York State Barge Canal Operators Ass'n planned to develop this point into an efficient transferring junction with modern unloading, transfer and grain storage facilities. Transfer from barges can now only be consummated at private local docks at \$1.10 per ton, which greatly swells handling costs.

Fire in the frame and concrete plant of George J. Meyer Malting Co., Jan. 26, damaged 125,000 bus. of grain and partially destroyed the elvtr. Loss \$75,000. Total grain stocks at the time of the fire, amounting to 100,000 bus. of corn and of oats, were valued at \$250,000. Before firemen responded to the initial alarm, the cupola of the elvtr. was a mass of flames. A grain dust explosion is held responsible for converting a treacherous spark into a volcanic blast.

George E. Pierce, a leading grain man of Buffalo for the past 35 years, is responsible for the consolidation of elevator interests during the last week of January. The Western Elevating Ass'n, organized under the laws of the state for the past four decades, has been revived to take over the operation of the Dakota, the Great Eastern and the Superior elevators, besides having a working arrangement with the Evans elevator. This gives the operators control of 8,000,000 bus. storage and elevating capacity of 100,000-bus. an hour, both by rail and water, and a loading capacity of 125,000-bus. hourly, rail or water. Every facility for clipping, drying, cleaning, bleaching, etc., will be tendered the trade on a fair and equitable basis. The Ass'n will be strictly a service corporation, not engaging in the cash grain business nor owning any grain for its own account.—A. R.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

Harry E. Beardsworth is now associated with the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co.

Charles F. Ryan succeeds Arthur G. Jensen as ass't superintendent of the state-owned elvtr. at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn. Mr. Ryan was supt. of the Oswego, N. Y. state-owned elvtr. for the past year or more.

Benedict O. Litchfield, H. Harold Fischer, Lincoln Richards, Eugene J. Schawabach, Clarence H. Terhune, Munson Button, and Max Shapiro, have all been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange. The Board of Managers passed on these applicants Feb. 3. Other applications are now pending.

Pit traders are promoting a movement to open trading in the futures pit at ten, instead of a half hour later, as at present. Export representatives are particularly interested. A charge for the use of the library, which is to be converted into a traders' room if the project becomes a rule, is to be assessed to outsiders. Proposals are soon to come up before the Board of Managers.

NORTH DAKOTA

New members of the North Dakota grain dealers ass'n during January include the Bremen (N. D.) Equity Elvtr. Co., M. F. J. Grain Co. of Aneta, and the La Mars Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Fairmount, N. D.—Sec'y P. A. Lee.

Havana, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. had a small fire in the cupola of its elvtr. on Jan. 28. The motor pulley became loose and rubbed against the frame of the motor. The resulting loss was small due to the fact that it was discovered at once.

BUCKETS



Our line of Grain Elevator Buckets is complete.

We carry a complete line of Grain Elevator Machinery.

American Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Howe Scales

Kwanee Dumps

McVilleville, N. D.—We will rebuild our fire-damaged elvtr. as soon as the weather permits. Will be of crib construction with electrically operated equipment which will include custom ground grinding equipment as well as full cleaning machinery.—H. B. Freeborn, Freeborn Elvtr. Co.

Bismarck, N. D.—Senate Bill No. 87 proposes revision of the entire grain warehouse law, covering the powers of the Railroad Commission, inspector, public warehouse license, track buyers, bonds, scale tickets, grading, terminal delivery, records, storage charges, failment, insurance, redemption of tickets.

Drake, N. D.—Residents of Drake have asked the State to dispose of the mill in this city, which it owns but which has not operated for our years. The plant was erected in 1919. The State Affairs Com'te recommended passage of House Bill No. 43, requiring the State Industrial Commission to call for bids on the state-owned mill here within 90 days.

OHIO

Xenia, O.—A Mr. Jackson of Dayton, Ohio, has purchased the De Wine Mill here.—Erwin Mlg. Co.

Grafton, O.—Ray Jackson, Ameil Handrock and L. A. Welton have taken over the business of the defunct Grafton Mill & Supply Co.

Cincinnati, O.—Fred D. Pfening was chosen as a new member of the Early & Daniel Co.'s board of directors Jan. 18. Mr. Pfening is sec'y of the Ohio Bakers Ass'n, with headquarters at Columbus.

Delta, O.—The annual financial statement of the Delta Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. shows a very satisfactory and healthy condition. Property, less depreciation, is listed at \$33,246.75, which, if added to the total current assets, gives total assets of \$60,238.97.

Middlepoint, O.—An impostor claiming to be the circulation manager of the Grain Dealers Journal and using the name of H. C. Garratt has been collecting money from grain dealers for subscriptions without any authority from the Grain Dealers Journal and without telling the publishers of his collections.

OKLAHOMA

McAlester, Okla.—Briggs Seed Co. has increased its capital stock from \$6,000 to \$10,000.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. contemplates the erection of additional warehouse storage, according to Mgr. W. J. Parsons.

Okmulgee, Okla.—The Creek Grain & Mill Co. contemplates making additions to its elvtrs. and warehouse here. A feed mill is also operated by the corporation.

Aline, Okla.—Forest E. Grim of Enid, who has been connected with the Cox Grain Co., has purchased the Hanna-Geist Grain Elvtr. here and will operate it himself.

Ponca City, Okla.—Contract for a new 300-bbl. mill for the Ponca City Mlg. Co. was awarded Jan. 26. Horner, Wyatt & Rhodes, designers, will supervise construction of the reinforced concrete plant.

Rosston, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. stockholders voted to wreck the old elvtr. and rebuild it into a more modern and capacious structure before next harvest. Capital stock of the company was increased by \$20,000. R. E. Bell, mgr. for the past five years, is still at the helm of the business.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Grain Co. has moved its offices to a larger suite in the Board of Trade building.

Enterprise, Ore.—We have installed a roller feed mill in our elvtr. at Joseph, Ore., and in our warehouses at Enterprise, and Lostine, Ore. We also have a Jay Bee Hammer Mill in operation in our plant here.—Woolgrowers Warehouse Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Ryer Brothers made no change in the policies of the company, just purchased the interests of others, as reported. Our offices at Seattle, Spokane and here will be maintained. D. J. Conway will hereafter be in charge.—F. E. Ryer, (Headquarters will be maintained at Seattle, where Mr. Frank Ryer will be after Mar. 1.)

McMinnville, Ore.—Fire destroyed the Star Mill on Jan. 23 with a loss of \$9,000. An oil stove used to prevent frost damage is accredited with starting the blaze.

Salem, Ore.—A molasses mixing plant is to be added to the dairy and poultry feed departments of the Cherry Valley Mlg. Co.'s properties. Ross C. Bidwell is sec'y-mgr.

Moro, Ore.—Our fire loss reached \$60,000 on grain and building. The grain was partly covered by insurance and the building entirely covered, therefore the company will not stand an extremely heavy loss. We have already cleared the ground and just as soon as weather conditions will permit we will start rebuilding the elvtr. just as it was before, with the exception of better fire-protection. Our business will not be affected whatever by the fire and we will be able to go on just the same as if the unfortunate fire never occurred.—J. C. McKean, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

Birdsboro, Pa.—F. M. Brown's Sons are erecting a large grain and feed warehouse.

Carbondale, Pa.—The Carbondale Mlg. Co. intend to retire from business, according to announcements.

Hartstown, Pa.—Fire destroyed the J. A. Marsteller & Son Feed Co.'s properties Jan. 25, with a loss estimated between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Toronto, S. D.—O. Jerde is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. C. L. Emerson was mgr.

Volin, S. D.—J. A. Lambertson, mgr. of the Fleischmann Malting Co. elvtr. here, has gone to Springfield, S. D.

Chelsea, S. D.—The Chelsea Grain Co.'s elvtr. was totally destroyed by fire caused by a stove explosion on Jan. 29. The plant will be rebuilt.

Irene, S. D.—Word from Martin Loe, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Stock Co. here, states they did not close up; but rather the Farmers Union closed up.

Ashton, S. D.—Fire destroyed the Great Western Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here, causing a loss of \$12,000 and consuming 3,500 bus. of wheat besides considerable corn and seed wheat and adjacent coal sheds. The electric motor caused the blaze.

Wentworth, S. D.—Flames, which are thot to have originated from an over-heated bearing, destroyed the Schultz Bros. grain elvtr. here on Jan. 25. The loss was a total one, being estimated at \$3,500. The equipment was ruined, and little of the 200 bus. of oats in the bins will be salvable. The loss was partially covered by insurance. It is thot that Schultz Bros. will undoubtedly rebuild.—Bill Hart, Omaha Elvtr. Co.

SOUTHEAST

Webb, Miss.—J. B. Hardy & Son have embarked in the feed business here. They come from Tunica, Miss.—P. J. P.

Atlanta, Ga.—C. C. and A. S. Edwards have incorporated Edwards Brothers, Inc., with a capitalization of \$30,000, to deal in grain, feed and hay, as brokers.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Grain & Hay Arbitration Com'te of the Memphis Merchants Exchange consists of W. R. Smith-Vaniz, E. L. Luibel, Walter Browne, Lee D. Jones and C. B. Stout.

Nashville, Tenn.—The 250,000-bu. wood working house of the Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Corp. was burned on the morning of Feb. 8 with an estimated loss of \$200,000. The 36 octagonal concrete tanks with 24 interstice bins were but 32 feet from the burned elvtr., so the effect of the fire on their contents will be watched with intense interest. The L. & N. railroad, which owned the house, will probably rebuild immediately.

TEXAS

Twitchell, Tex.—The Perryton (Tex.) Equity Exchange elvtr. burned with an insured loss of \$16,000.

Graham, Tex.—The Hinson-Hockaday Grain Co. has changed its name to the Hinson-Hockaday Motor Co.

San Saba, Tex.—J. Milton Erwin of Wichita Falls now owns the San Saba Flour Mill. The properties have been closed for some little time.

Galveston, Tex.—Thomas F. Shaw, associated with the late Edward Fry Newing, is understood to have taken over Mr. Newing's grain and export interests.

San Antonio, Tex.—In addition to the reported erection of 8 concrete grain storage bins, to be 16x33x50 ft., the Pioneer Flour Mills will also remodel its 3-story 56x63 ft. mill.—P. J. P.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet here May 23-24. New Baker Hotel is headquarters, where the meetings will be held on the roof-garden.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y.

Houston, Tex.—The Goodman Grain Co. has been issued a charter, placing capital stock at \$20,000. W. E. Goodman is pres.-gen'l mgr. It is presumed this firm succeeds the Goodman Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Muleshoe, Tex.—The new Cox-Arnold Elvtr. has a capacity of 12,000 bus. The house is equipped with most modern facilities thruout. The Star Engineering Co. did the work. The building was scheduled for completion Jan. 15. T. E. Arnold of Abernathy is to me mgr.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The J. A. Simmons Co. has embarked in the grain business. Mr. Simmons was associated with Smith Bros. Grain Co. for the past twenty-two years. A track and transit business will be done for the present, the elvtr. game to be the ultimate goal of the concern.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Globe Grain & Mlg. Co. will start construction of two additions to its plant here in the spring. One addition will add 600,000 bus. storage for a total of 1,300,000 bus., the other will be a flour warehouse. Additional machinery for a feed unit is also to be installed.

WASHINGTON

Seattle, Wash.—Kerr, Gifford & Co. has moved its offices to the Arctic Bldg.

Seattle, Wash.—H. P. Chapman is now pres. of the Merchants Exchange and Phil Benedict is sec'y-treas.

Seattle, Wash.—Herzberg & Schultz, who recently organized with headquarters here, have not opened offices in Seattle as yet.—F. R. Hanlon, mgr., The Merchants Exchange.

Seattle, Wash.—We still retain our offices at Portland, Spokane and here at headquarters. The recent change in personnel does not affect the policies of the company.—F. E. Ryer, Ryer Brothers.

Longview, Wash.—Definite steps toward the erection of a grain elvtr. on the Port of Kelso property on the Columbia River here have been taken. The local commission met with the representatives of an operating company that is in the making and negotiated for the lease of the elvtr. Active work on the construction of the project will be commenced as soon as possible. The John Metcalf Co., Ltd., is consulting engineer. The elvtr. will have 2,500,000 bus. capacity with a 400-ft dock. None of the \$416,000 bond issue voted last November has been sold.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Mapl-Flake Mills are reported closed.

Horicon, Wis.—Fred Riege purchased the E. E. Kinde grain elvtr. here.

Neshkoro, Wis.—We sold the mill, flour and feed business to Stanley Loshinski, as of Feb. 1. We have, however, retained the elvtr. and buy the grain. The mill was established in 1907.—Dahlke & Giese

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. R. Madden, who for the past fifteen years was connected with the E. P. Bacon Co., having for the greater part of that period had charge of sales of corn, oats, rye and wheat, has joined the Buerger Commission Co. in a similar capacity since the dissolution of the E. P. Bacon Co.—Buerger Commission Co.

Refusing Plugged Car.

Davison & Co., Galveston, Tex., plaintiffs, v. Manning Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of W. W. Manning of Fort Worth, John S. Green, Geo. E. Booth, Geo. B. Wood and A. S. MacDonald.

Appeal from decision of Arbitration Com'te No. 4 in which an award was made in favor of the plaintiff for \$528.72, the Manning Grain Co., appellant.

This case involves two contracts dated Jan. 19, 1926, under which the defendant, the Manning Grain Co. sold to the plaintiffs, Davison & Co., on each contract a car of "yellow ear corn, shuck off," at \$1.03 a bushel of 70 pounds delivered Group two, Texas, immediate shipment. The trades were made thru a broker whose confirmations carry the specification: "Sound, dry, heavy ears, guaranteed to arrive cool and sweet and in good merchantable condition." One car was ordered to Lissie, Tex., and the other car to Eagle Lake, Texas.

In due course C. B. & Q. 133795, from Skidmore, Mo., was invoiced to apply on Lissie contract. This car was on track at Kansas City at time of sale, and the official sample was reported by the defendant as showing excellent quality tho no official grading of ear corn is done by the inspection department there.

According to the records of the railroad company at destination the consignee was notified of arrival at 1:30 a. m. Jan. 30, Saturday, and the car constructively placed at 8:00 a. m. Monday, Feb. 1, for unloading, and from which hour time started on the car. On Monday morning the customer of the plaintiff sent wagons to the car to unload the corn, and in the process of unloading discovered that the corn in the car was very irregular in quality, the top layer of a foot or so being good corn and the balance very inferior, wet, mouldy, and rotten. He immediately telephoned the plaintiff at Galveston, who sent a representative to Lissie, a distance of about a hundred miles. This representative examined the corn and reported to the plaintiff, who wired the defendant, the Manning Grain Co. at 4:00 p. m. Tuesday, Feb. 2, as follows:

"Corn 133795 shipped to Lissie, Tex., is refused account quality. Simply a plugged car, the top layer about a foot deep being fine, dry, heavy corn, while the balance of the shipment is wet, soggy and rotten. Sent representative from Galveston to inspect shipment and his report is as above. Have secured six sworn statements as to condition. Cannot handle at any price. Bill lading surrendered with several wagon loads removed but held waiting your instructions and disposition of car."

To this the defendant replied by wire on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2:47 p. m. as follows:

"Regarding Lissie car, shipper says he will make affidavits from parties who helped load car that it was not plugged. Car arrived Jan. 27 and should have been unloaded within twenty-four hours. We not responsible for condition six days after arrival. Suggest you unload car and stop expense."

As the defendant refused to do anything further regarding the car the plaintiff went ahead and made disposition of the corn by selling it out at Lissie. This resulted in a loss of \$528.72 from the original invoice on the car.

The appellant, the Manning Grain Company, base their appeal for reversal of the award of the lower com'te principally upon Rule 38, which reads in part:

"(a) When grain is sold with condition guaranteed at destination, it shall be the duty of the buyer to ascertain by inspection, or otherwise, the condition or grade of the grain and report same to the shipper so that he will receive such report or notice within forty-eight hours after arrival of the grain at the said destination. In case the buyer fails to ascertain and report the grade or condition, as provided above, he shall waive all rights under the guaranty of the contract."

We cannot agree with the defendant, however, that this car comes under the application of Rule 38. The specification "cool and sweet" is incidental to other factors important in making delivery on the contract, and the defects in this case were not developed until the process of unloading, the car proving to be irregularly loaded with good corn on top and inferior corn below. The corn was not reported hot or heating. As soon as advised of the quality of the corn the plaintiff seems to have used every diligence to properly inform himself of its character and to properly inform the defendant, and also to make the best disposition of it as soon as the shipper refused to handle.

The defendant refused to ship the car to Eagle Lake on the second contract. Whether or not justified in so doing is not material, as it would have no bearing on our conclusions in the case.

We are disallowing the claim of the plaintiff for the additional price of three cents a bushel paid by him over contract price on both cars, as such loss is not definitely determined. The replacement was with corn with "shuck on," which is generally more desirable and brings a premium over corn with "shuck off" in the

plaintiff's territory and should be classed as another grade.

We, therefore, affirm the award of the Arbitration Com'te No. 4 for \$528.72 in favor of Davison & Co. against the defendant, the Manning Grain Co., and assess the costs of the arbitration and appeal against the said defendant.

Farmer Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Iowa Captures Fort Dodge.

[Continued from page 164.]

THE FORT DODGE HOSTS to the convention were: Mulholland & Thorsen, the sociable "Mul" and "Pat" (E. L. Patterson); The Davis Grain Co., with the sage Charles C. Davis at the helm, assisted by the veteran Harry F. Todd of Chicago; George Christensen; Edw. L. Dwyer; Frank O'Hearn and C. A. Bulpitt of O'Hearn-Bulpitt Co.; Lowell Hoyt & Co. by Frank Cooley; Pope & Eckhardt Co. by Vernon E. Smith, who just recovered from a bad case of the grip; Lamson Bros. & Co., by Frank L. O'Connor and Arthur G. Torkelson; P. H. Wold; Fraser-Smith Co. by E. W. ("Al") Larson, the famous cornetist of vaudeville fame, and Armour Grain Co. by R. C. Pierce.

The Illinois Central, like all other roads coming into Ft. Dodge, set off a car so the Chicago and Milwaukee delegations could sleep until 7:30 instead of having to arise at 3:30; so it was decided to split the difference and go to bed at 5:30. Upon appeal, all arbitration was postponed until after breakfast. On the train from Chicago was Frank J. Dolan of Lamson Bros. & Co.; John E. Brennan of John E. Brennan Co.; J. J. "Paul" Murphy of Bartlett-Frazier Co.; W. H. McDonald, Federal Grain Supervisor; Eugene Havey of Armour Grain Co.; and M. A. Ladd of the Northern Illinois Cereal Co. of Lockport, Ill. The Milwaukee crowd boarded the "special" at Freeport. In their party were: Howard Mallon of the Wisconsin Grain Elevator Co.; A. L. Jacobs, Walter Holstein, Leonard J. Keefe and A. L. Johnstone. The Chicago bunch tried to make the Milwaukee crowd go to bed early by ordering the Milwaukee berths made up before arriving at Freeport, but it didn't work as the Wisconsin songsters twittered all the rest of the trip.

IOWA MANAGERS PRESENT included: W. C. ("Chub") Hunt of Pocahontas; J. S. ("Sam") Stewart of Scranton; E. H. Rudloff of Manson; Gerhard Larson of Albert City; Albert B. Traeder of Odebolt; T. S. Rogdo, Thor; W. S. Finch, Woolstock; W. A. Galbraith, Sac City; T. N. McElwain, Sloan; J. N. Loeltz, Rockwell City; W. W. ("Bill") Terry, Fostoria; E. R. Bederson, Iowa Falls; W. E. Barnett, Moorland; L. C. Harris, Arcadia; Jake J. Clausen, Duncombe; Hugo O. Michael, Holstein; D. W. Thomas, Rembrandt; J. C. Riedesel, Glidden; Gayle Snedecor, George; Wm. B. Loeltz, Dedham; Geo. E. Beals, Humboldt; G. A. Null, Remsen; Thomas Scambler, Alta; Arthur Allen, Webster City; E. B. Krominga, Eldora; R. S. Miller, Ireton; P. H. Underwood, Ringsted; Albert Hurd, Meriden; J. A. Seward, Sheldon; H. R. Alcorn, Stanhope; P. L. Jarvis, Ralston; C. W. Brower, Marcus; J. L. Doud, Oyens; J. L. Miller, Havelock; W. J. Lynch, Green Mountain; H. Fitzgerald, Plover; John V. Bohning (lumber), Clear Lake; W. L. Kilmer, Farnhamville, and R. E. Hollett.

Convention Hall Exhibits.

Many attractive displays of elevator equipment, elevator side-lines, time saving supplies and educational information, occupied the highly colored booths around the three sides of the large Armory. Factory representatives present report this convention one of the best buying meetings held this year.

Bossert Corp., a Jay Bee Hammer Mill in care of John F. Loughran.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., exhibited an attractive and interesting working model scale in charge of H. H. Ingram of the Omaha branch.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s motors were featured in literature on the new self-ventilated type motor.

Robinson Manufacturing Co. displayed a Unique attrition mill. N. C. Senett (in charge) and L. Q. Williams for the Grain Dealers Supply Co.

W. W. Feed Grinder Co., an elevator size grinder of the hammer type, exhibited by F. E. Webber representing the manufacturers, T. J. Northwall Co., and H. A. Wiley.

Quaker Oats Company utilized a large show case in the lobby of the Armory to display to advantage sixteen of the products which are distributed to the housewife.

Munson Mill Machinery Co., a 24-inch Munson attrition mill with two direct-connected Red-Band 25 h.p. motors, demonstrated by F. J. Conrad, assisted by C. E. Webber. Mr. Conrad had a double-booth space.

F. J. Conrad displayed Sells Split Roller Bearings, the belting products of the Missouri Belting Co., and the transmission belting products of the R. F. & C. Belting Co., K. I. Willis "Superior" buckets, Cadillac Electric Blowers, and the Edgemont Clutch.

GOVERNMENT GRADES & STANDARDS, samples of grain and grades, etc., were prominently displayed and patiently explained in detail by the efficient Federal Grain Supervisor of the first day's program, Mr. McDonald of Chicago.

R. R. Howell Co., Minneapolis, prominently displayed a full line of elevator equipment and accessories such as car-door closers, belting, "V" and "D.P." Salem and Empire buckets and cups, 4 in. 1 dockage scale testers, and literature on some of the large line carried. Large crayon-type pencils were given out by F. E. Barsleaux, factory representative.

Kewanee Implement Co. displayed an appropriately painted all-steel working miniature of their well-known product. To make the exhibit a bit more lifelike and to further its attraction, W. C. Lamb placed a brilliantly painted wagon on the dump, which was elevated and lowered with controlled ease. Mr. Lamb extended the compliments of his company with cigars.

Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, displayed "Viking," "Sterling," "Northland" and other well-known brands of seeds and feeds the company merchandises. A projector was used as a drawing card, slides of some of the interesting and educational phases of their business being shown. An electric automobile horn sounded off from this booth every time there was applause due during the convention sessions. In charge was H. R. Stanchfield, ass't sales manager; A. F. Buckles, mgr. Fort Dodge branch; J. A. Shelton, mgr. Cedar Rapids branch; C. A. Oppel, Fort Dodge, and O. W. Friedlund.

Exhibits to the managers alone, set up in the suite of rooms in the headquarters hotel, used exclusively by the Manager's Ass'n and its officers, consisted of sidelines merchandised by most of the member-managers and purchased collectively by E. L. Kreger.

Many exhibits of flour, salt, coal, tile, fence posts and fencing, twine, books, bran, shorts, poultry and dairy feeds attracted the visitors.

Russia—Russian trade across the European border for fiscal year ended Sept. 30, included the exportation of 597.9 metric tons of grain and grain products in 1924-25, compared to 2,048.8 metric tons in 1925-26.

Colorado Dealers Hold Annual Meeting.

The Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n held its third annual meeting recently at the Albany Hotel, Denver.

R. P. Quest, pres. of the Denver Grain Exchange, delivered the address of welcome, to which Pres. Fred S. Davis of Yuma responded.

W. G. Shedron of the Denver Elevator Co. delivered an address on "The Country Elevator." Other speakers were H. G. Mundhenk, sec'y of the Denver Grain Exchange; L. W. Burrell, chief agronomist of the Colorado Agricultural College, and E. A. Hill, grain supervisor for the federal government.

Mr. Mundhenk gave statistics of the increasing movement of grain into and out of Denver, indicating the growing importance of the city as a market center.

Sec'y J. E. Starnes of Wray read his annual report.

In the evening the members were the guests of the Denver Grain Exchange at a banquet.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Glen Morris of Sterling, Pres.; L. G. Lowe of Sidney, Neb., vice pres., and H. M. Welsh of Sterling, Colo., sec'y-treas.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Investigation 3721 of T. P. & W. tariff III, I. C. C. No. 1089, effective Mar. 1, cancels rate on grain by-products from Peoria to Warsaw, Ill.

Investigation 3720 of T. P. & W. tariff III, I. C. C. No. 1088, effective Mar. 1, cancels rate on grain and grain products from Carman to Chicago, Ill.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 24 to tariff 5588-N, I. C. C. No. 10056, issued Jan. 27, suspends supplement 22 to same until June 1, in compliance with I. & S. docket 2841.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 6 to tariff 5655-A-3, I. C. C. No. 10139, effective Mar. 1, changes the name of the Oklahoma, New Mexico & Pacific or O. N. M. & P. railway to G. C. & S. F. or Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway.

C. I. & L. supplement 6 to tariff 520-C, I. C. C. No. 4299, effective Feb. 19, gives several reductions on grain or grain products rates from Chicago, Englewood, Ill., Hammond, Ind., Hege, Wisch, Pullman Jct., and South Deering, Ill., to stations in Indiana.

C. & E. I. supplement 1 to tariff 625-A, I. C. C. No. 205, effective Feb. 26, eliminates the Alabama Great Southern from the list of participating carriers, gives commodity descriptions on grain and grain products and certain new routing instructions.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 26 to tariff 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9952, effective Feb. 1, postpones the effective date of supplement 12 to same, and supplement 14 to same (on page 13, Item No. 30-C), to May 2, under I. & S. docket Nos. 2660 and 2708, respectively.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 25 to tariff No. 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9952, effective Mar. 1, gives flour, corn meal and alfalfa meal joint and proportional rates from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 7 to tariff 5702-I, I. C. C. No. 10309, effective Mar. 1, gives rates on broom corn, castor beans, pop corn, seeds hay and straw in carloads, between Joplin, Mo., Superior, Neb., also all stations in Kansas on the Santa Fe named in tariff or as amended, and Oklahoma stations on the G. C. & S. F. Index numbers 9201 to 9209, inclusive.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 11 to tariff 19690-L, I. C. C. No. C-11504, effective Feb. 1, cancels the arbitraries to be added to rates on wheat, corn and broom corn moving thru Little Rock to Junction City, La., also gives commodity descriptions and minimum weights and rates from certain Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado stations to Rock Island stations North Little Rock, to Apex, Ark., inclusive, Berger to Junction City, Ark., inclusive, A. & L. M. stations Rawls to Rolfe Jct., Ark., inclusive.

Another Australian Pool a Failure

At a recent meeting in New South Wales, Mr. Dunn, the Minister of Agriculture for that state, said in effect that the voluntary wheat pool was a failure. In the first year it handled about 68 per cent of the crop, but last year only about 3 per cent.

The Directors of the Pool have announced that unless sufficient support is received to make it effective, it must be discontinued.—*Corn Trade News*, Liverpool.

Illinois Borer Quarantine?

A public hearing was held in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 8, under the auspices of the Federal Horticulture Board to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on the European Corn Borer to include the state of Illinois. This move follows finding of the borer in Kankakee county, Ill., a few rods from the Illinois-Indiana state line.

The proposal to extend the quarantine to include New Jersey and Connecticut was discussed at the same time.

General Western Rate Investigation.

More than 200 representatives of grain exchanges, mills, railroads, and various other interests gathered in Kansas City on Jan. 20, for the preliminary hearing at which it was proposed to plan the general investigation of western rates in accordance with the Hoch-Smith resolution. Arthur R. Mackley, an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, acted as chairman. Other examiners present were Warren H. Wagner and Geo. J. Hall. In the hearings which will be announced later, rates on grain and grain products, flaxseed and field seeds will be covered.

Grain exchange representatives joined in offering the following recommendation:

In the event the commission should order the case heard in parts, a record should be kept of each part and the various parts heard at separate times.

The first part should be the conference of the Southwestern states, namely, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana as the destination states from all territories. Also rates from those Southwestern states to all territory and intrastate rates within those Southwestern states.

The second part should cover rates between points in the states bounded by the Western Indiana line and Lake Michigan on the east, Colorado common points on the west and the Southern boundary to be the Northern boundary of the Southwestern section previously described. Also the intrastate rates within the states of Missouri and Kansas and all the states north of Missouri and Kansas, excluding Illinois.

Export rates as defined in the commission's order should be considered separately.

If rates in Illinois are included in the order they should be dealt with on separate record.—Signed: W. R. Scott, Kansas City; S. G. Nicolai, Minneapolis; R. T. Willette, Atchison; J. S. Brown, Chicago; C. H. Leahy, Chicago; J. L. Bowlus, Milwaukee; Charles Rippin, St. Louis; Lee Kuempe, Minneapolis; W. H. Fitzpatrick, St. Joseph; G. O. Olson, Atchison; Freeman Bradford, Sioux City; and J. A. Kulin, Omaha.

The following contact com'te of shippers' representatives was named to keep in touch with the Commission on the investigation: Clyde M. Reed, chairman; Charles Rippin, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; H. D. Driscoll, Oklahoma Millers' Ass'n; E. P. Byars, Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange; Glen I. Moffit, Wichita; G. H. Work, traffic manager Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., and H. M. Hancock, Salina Chamber of Commerce.

The hearings are expected to start the first week in April at Fort Worth or Dallas, then go to Oklahoma City for a day, then Kansas City, the two points on the Pacific Coast to be selected, then Minneapolis and Chicago. This line-up of the hearings is still tentative and may be changed.

Bismarck, N. D.—The North Dakota State Mill operations cost the State \$428,019, or 75.2 cents a bbl. in 1926, according to the North Dakota Industrial Commission, the figures being based on operation costs, depreciation and interest on bonds. This is the heaviest loss since establishment in 1922. The record of losses is: 1922, \$125,963; 1923, \$27,924; 1924, \$230,959; 1925, \$188,324. The expensive result should encourage the state to engage in many other lines of business. It is so helpful for the politicians.

A Long Distance Forecast.

The demand for the 1927 corn crop is expected to be little if any greater than for the 1926 crop, according to the annual Agricultural Outlook report for 1927 issued Jan. 28 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Flaxseed prices for the 1927 crop are unlikely to be higher than at present. Where flax is profitable at present some increase in acreage may be made.

Red and alsike clover seed production should be increased because of depleted stocks and likelihood of high prices next fall. The area of alfalfa and sweet clover for seed should not be increased, as present production is more than ample to take care of requirements.

Confer Prior to Grain Hearings.

The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Texas Wheat Growers Ass'n, Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Texas Industrial Traffic League and other organizations were represented at a conference held Feb. 3 at Fort Worth to make final plans for protecting the interests of these organizations in the various grain hearings which will begin about April 7th and to arrange to give practical effect to the action taken and the positions stated in general meeting held in Fort Worth Jan. 5.

At the North Texas hearing to be held either at Dallas or Fort Worth about Apr. 7 the carriers will be expected to present their testimony as to the Southwestern adjustment and all evidence and exhibits on behalf of the Texas interests will have to be ready for presentation at that hearing.

Frank A. Leffingwell, sec'y-treas. of the Texas Industrial Traffic League, states that "A considerable amount of research work will have to be done and a large number of exhibits will have to be prepared before that hearing begins. There will be a considerable actual out-of-pocket expense involved in connection with the preparation of exhibits, traveling expenses, printing, etc. The transcript of testimony alone will probably cost approximately \$1,000.00. Our best estimate of the total out-of-pocket expense involved is approximately \$2,500. This seems to be a large sum, but, if properly prorated among the organizations interested, it will not be burdensome on any of them. If we can prorate the work involved in the same manner, it will not be burdensome on any one organization."

In connection with this general rate investigation, under its circular No. 7129 issued Jan. 15th, the Texas Railroad Commission has issued its notice of re-opening of its docket No. 2237½ as follows:

"Grain, grain products and hay, carloads, application of carriers for revision of rates.—It is ordered by the Railroad Commission of Texas that the above numbered and entitled cause, heretofore heard and decided by it, and wherein opinion was rendered and final order was entered under date of August 6, 1925, be and the same is hereby reopened for further hearing and consideration at such times and places as may be hereafter announced; the order of August 6, 1925, to remain in full force, and the rates and regulations therein prescribed to govern in connection with the transportation of grain, grain products and hay, carloads, intrastate between points in Texas, to remain in full force and effect until further orders.

"Such reopened cause to be heard jointly with the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with that Commission's Docket No. 17,000, rate structure investigation, Part 7, grain and grain products."

I. C. C. Activities.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended schedules in supplement 65 to Fonda's I. C. C. 174 from Jan. 10 to May 10. These schedules proposed a revision of rates on hay and related articles between Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana points. Many increases were included.

Ohio Farm Bureau Federation et al. v. Norfolk & Western Ry., I. C. C. docket 17187. Failure of defendant to provide stoppage in transit, for partial unloading, of carload shipments of feed, fertilizer, tankage, etc., found unreasonable. Defendant is expected to publish and maintain a tariff rule accordingly.

Delmar Co. v. Great Northern R. R., I. C. C. docket 16576. Local rates on grain from points in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota to Duluth and Superior found unrestricted as to routing applicable thru Minneapolis as well as over more direct routes, except where tariffs provide additional charge beyond Minneapolis. Reparation awarded.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has amended its order in State of New York v. New York Central, commanding the latter to provide and maintain transportation service between the Erie Basin barge-canal public terminal in Buffalo and points and shippers located on its lines, on or before Apr. 1, 1927, also to perform the operating service necessary to an interchange of traffic with barge-canal lines at the terminals, this to include both interstate and intrastate traffic.

Grain Carriers

The Texas-Louisiana Tariff Bureau, Texas section, had down for hearing Feb. 1 at its office in Dallas, a proposition of the carriers for the 1c per hundred pounds elevation charges.

Enid, Okla.—A complete cooping and grain door reclamation service for bulk grain shipments will be installed here by the Grain Door Reclamation Bureau, of St. Louis. The expense will be borne by the Frisco, Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads.

Class I railroads on Jan. 23 had 275,544 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service. This was a decrease of 43,937 compared with Jan. 15. Surplus coal cars were 65,751; surplus box cars totaled 163,225.—American Railway Ass'n.

Recent decisions of Texas Railroad Commission hold that all lines connected with or controlled by the Mo. Pacific, including the I. & G. N., Gulf Coast Lines and others, and the G. C. & S. F. and the P. & S. F. on its main lines are under one management and control and single line rates without differentials will apply.

Washington, D. C.—Oral arguments on Examiner Hosmer's report and recommendations for the abolition of differentials on ex-Lake grain from Buffalo to North Atlantic ports, will be heard before the entire Interstate Commerce Commission here on Feb. 28. North Atlantic ports plan to send full representation.—S.S.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. D. Veltum and A. E. Dypwick were elected directors at the annual election of the Traffic Club of Minneapolis on Jan. 20. A later board meeting made Geo. R. Martin of the Great Northern railroad, pres. He and the new directors were installed in office at a griddle cake dinner in the Nicollet Hotel.

Memphis, Tenn.—New rate tariffs effective Feb. 1, realign certain rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products between points in southwestern territory and extend application of joint thru rates and transit privileges to this city, on grain produced in Illinois, Iowa and other states to points on lines in Louisiana and Texas.—PJP.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The directors of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n have appointed Ben E. Clement, chairman of the traffic committee, to represent the organization on the "central steering committee" in the Southwestern Grain Investigation case pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission for action this spring. All transit rules will be included in the hearing.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 45,913 cars during the week ending Jan. 22. This was an increase of 137 cars over the corresponding week last year but 7,845 cars below the same week two years ago. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loadings totaled 28,174 cars, a decrease of 759 cars below the same week last year.—American Railway Ass'n.

Lincoln, Neb.—A 50% cut in freight rates on hay, coarse grain and other live stock feed, shipped from any Nebraska point to the county agent in Harlan, Kearney, Hall, Franklin, Adams, Webster, Clay, Thayer, Nuckolls, Fillmore, Saline, Jefferson, Gage and Lancaster Counties, has been ordered by the Nebraska Railway Commission at the request of the railroads. The rates will also apply to points on the Northwestern line from Creighton to Anoka, inclusive. This measure was taken due to crop failures in the districts affected. It will remain effective until Apr. 1.

Fewer freight cars were in need of repair on Jan. 15 than ever before on record. They totaled only 129,669 or 5.6% of the number on line. This was a decrease of 747 compared with the best previous record, established on Jan. 1 of this year.—American Railway Ass'n.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Grain laden barges, between locks 15 and 16 and in lock 9, frozen in the Barge Canal are thought to be in some danger and owners of the grain are making efforts to remove it. A. C. Fields Grain Co. has 5 barges loaded and Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., has grain on barge Arthur R. The Continental Grain Co. has grain on 11 of the canal barges here.

Green Bay, Wis.—"Perseus" of the Interstate Steamship Co. is being loaded with 400,000 bus. of oats at the new Cargill Chicago & Northwestern Elevator, the first load to be taken from the new plant, which was completed and started operation in December. The "Perseus" is taking on the oats in preparation for its first trip in the spring and to make room for further storage in the elevator.

The House Jan. 21 passed the \$2,000,000 appropriation for the Inland Waterways Corporation operating the Mississippi River barge line. Gen. Ashburn testified that the line is carrying 1,000,000 bus. of grain per month down the river, and that it is earning a profit of \$250,000 a year if interest and taxes are not counted. Of the appropriation \$1,122,000 is to be expended for 2 additional towboats for the upper Mississippi River, and 45 barges.

Memphis, Tenn.—Freight rates on grain and grain products from the mid-continent to the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast were ordered readjusted, effective Mar. 25, in a decision on complaint of the Capital Grain & Feed Co. and other grain dealers of Montgomery, Ala. The Commission states that its findings will result in a leveling of the existing rate disparities thru some increases in the rates to Meridian, Miss., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., and reductions to Montgomery.—E. P. McNicol, sec'y Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

"The Corn Borer and What to Do About It," and "Corn and the Borer," title 2 new motion picture films made available for general distribution by the Department of Agriculture on Feb. 1. The former is 2 reels and the latter 1 reel. Both are designed to teach the farmer the appearance and habits of the European Corn Borer and methods of controlling the pest. It would be well for those dealers in the corn belt to suggest to the operators of the local movie houses, obtaining and running the films. Then advertise their showing. Such a move should prove very beneficial in educating the farmers to the danger of the pest.

Low Cost of Marketing Wheat

A joint conference of producers and consumers was recently held at Bathurst in New South Wales. This in itself is a significant development and shows a tendency which undoubtedly exists in Australia to work away from the economic group basis of organization.

A very interesting point brought out at this conference and supported by figures and diagrams, was that farmers received in net return a bigger percentage of the price of wheat than of any other farm products. In other words, the cost of marketing wheat is relatively lower than in the case of any other commodity. This same condition is undoubtedly true in Canada and in every country where there is an organized grain trade.

The great grain trading system the world has developed operates on smaller margins and more efficiently than does any other marketing system.—*Grain Trade News.*

Seeds

Gillette, Wyo.—Wyoming held its 3rd annual seed and poultry show here Feb. 4 and 5.

Seaford, Del.—V. R. Allen, seedsman, suffered sheriff's sale of all his properties to satisfy creditors.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Square Deal Seed Co. has moved into a new building which gives it increased space and facilities.

Toledo seed market quotations will be broadcasted by stations W.L.S., Chicago; K.D.K.A., Pittsburgh, and W.W.J., Detroit.

Winterhaven, Fla.—Lyman Roswell Colt, formerly a seed man at Seattle, Wash., died here last month. He had retired from the seed business 2 years ago and had come here to live.

Alfalfa seed of a bright yellow or bright olive green color, which is the natural color, has the maximum of germination. Tests showed that brown seeds germinate only 50 per cent, light green about 80 per cent.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Liefgreen Seed Co. has been incorporated here by A. W. Liefgreen, R. Wm. Kramer and R. H. Armstrong, with capital stock of \$50,000. It will immediately start construction of a \$15,000 building.

Salina, Kan.—The Kansas Seed Co. is now broadcasting its seed announcements over radio station KFKB from Milford, Kan., on Monday and Friday evenings. This is a 500-watt station with a wave-length of 416.5.

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is operating forage, crop and seed distribution and demonstration cars in Alberta. This is in line with its policy to aid in the agricultural development of western Canada.

Baltimore, Md.—William G. Scarlett has filed trade marks numbers 241,300-4, inclusive, to be indicative of grass and field seeds. They consist of the stenciled words "Maple," "Antler," "Oak," "Empire," and "Shield," respectively.

Tests made at the North Dakota State Experiment Station, Fargo, of sweet clover seeds showed that heavily scarified seeds lost their vitality during the first year or two. Slight change was found in the germinability of normal seed stored as long as 15 years.

Crookston, Minn.—The 17th annual pure seed exhibit is being held in connection with the Red River Valley Winter Shows this week, Feb. 7-11. A special feature is the utility class for commercial lots of adapted varieties of small grain and forage crop seeds.

Louisville, Ky.—W. N. Arterburn, one-time pres. of Wood, Stubbs & Co., was the highest bidder on the property of that defunct concern. The courts approved the bid and the deal was completed Jan. 27, Mr. Arterburn taking possession the day following.

Washington, D. C.—Norbeck-Johnson \$6,000,000 seed loan bill was increased to \$8,000,000 and sent to the House Agricultural Committee where it was approved. The funds will be used to aid farmers in depressed agricultural areas obtain seed for planting their crops.

Des Moines, Ia.—A number of reliable Iowa seed dealers have requested the state department of agriculture to make its campaign against poor seeds a little earlier this year. The request is being granted. In connection with the announcement Sec'y Thornburg says, "When seeds are not carefully inspected, poor seeds can be misrepresented to the public and this makes it difficult to sell pure seeds in competition."

Louisville, Ky.—A meeting of the creditors of the defunct Wood-Stubbs & Co., has been called for Feb. 28 by Nat C. Cureton, referee in bankruptcy, to consider sale of the real estate.

Dalton, N. Y.—Permission has been granted the administrators of the estate of W. D. Burt, extensive seed dealer, to settle with creditors at 7 cents on \$1. His extensive dealings thru branch stores and by mail led to a belief that his estate was large, but his liabilities developed to large proportions when the bills began to come in following his death a few months ago.

Sidney, Mont.—The State Corn & Utility Seed Show closed on Jan. 29, with a record attendance. The first state seed conference was held during 3 days of the shows progress and was well attended with a number of outside representatives. Greater uniformity of grades among the states and more rigid contrast in prices of registered seeds compared with ordinary grades was sought. C. A. Bush, of Northrup, King & Co., discussed problems affecting the seed business.

Cambridge, N. Y.—John Legus Hunt, vice-pres. and general manager of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., was stricken Jan. 20. His sudden passing was a distinct shock to many friends thruout the trade and in his social life. He had left his home on Jan. 20 for his office. On his way he slipped on the ice and hit his head. Arising he continued to the office, but complained of not feeling very well. He lay down for a while and on later attempts to arouse him, did not regain consciousness. He was immediately rushed to hospital, but all attempts failed to revive him. Mr. Hunt had been very active in the affairs of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and served several times on its executive committee.

Group Insurance for Elevator Employees

The Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co. of Salina, Kans., has purchased from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company a group life insurance policy providing its employees with more than \$125,000 protection. The program also includes the advantages of a visiting nurse service and the periodical distribution of health conservation pamphlets. The cost of the insurance will be shared by the employer and employees.

In the main group of insured workers, each employee receives \$1,000 of life insurance, while elevator managers, foremen and department heads are covered for somewhat larger amounts.

Although the insurance primarily creates death benefits for the family or other dependents of an employee, it also provides a temporary fixed income for the employee himself, should total and permanent disability occur before age 60. In such event, he will receive, with interest, the full amount of his insurance in monthly installments, with premiums waived during the period of disability.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for December, compared with December, 1925, and the 12 months ending with December, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

IMPORTS.				
	December-1926	1925	12 mos. end. Dec. 1926	1925
Alfalfa, lbs....	589,210	689,646	4,826,344	2,504,924
Beans, lbs....	8,627,086	10,393,853	65,538,445	86,721,266
Peas, lbs....	1,598,178	3,585,968	12,626,499	24,066,608
Clover, lbs....	4,967,228	7,227,023	40,212,205	36,161,071
Gr. seed, lbs....	804,351	471,623	8,691,662	3,496,564
EXPORTS.				
	December-1926	1925	12 mos. end. Dec. 1926	1925
Alfalfa, lbs....	151,134	508,645	741,516	1,332,992
Beans, lbs....	66,229	103,954	586,458	498,960
Peas, lbs....	24,660	19,510	126,273	69,211
Clover, lbs....	385,211	197,335	1,752,925	1,137,210
Timothy, lbs....	2,053,609	1,124,690	13,685,157	12,484,598
Other gr. seeds, lbs....	881,408	648,474	5,888,540	5,605,583

Canadian Seed Staining Regulations.

Canada has formulated staining regulations for use on clover and alfalfa seed, similar to those now in effect in the United States. They designate insofar as possible the country in which the seed originated.

Clover or alfalfa seed from Italy, Africa or part of Turkestan or parts unknown, is stained 10% red to indicate that it is least desirable for Canadian conditions. Seed from the United States is colored 1% orange and may or may not be a winter hardy strain suitable for Canadian growing conditions. Seed from any other country is stained 1% green and may or may not be satisfactory.

Canadian grown seed is not colored. Since it has proven more winter-hardy than that grown in warmer climates and imported its use is generally advised whenever available.

World Trade in Grass Seed.

The world trade which follows the widespread demand for the various varieties of grass seed is one of considerable value and extent. During 1924 and 1925 an average of at least from 190,000,000 to 200,000,000 pounds of grass seed entered into the channels of world trade, and at an average price of 20 cents a pound the monetary value of that trade was about \$40,000,000 a year.

The five most important seed-handling nations of the world are Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and France. The export of grass seed from the five countries mentioned constitutes 70 per cent of the total world shipment. In addition to the trade of those countries, considerable quantities of grass seed are exported or imported by most of the European countries, as well as by Argentina, Chile and New Zealand.

Clover seed is first in importance in this international trade, and shipments of such seed exceed those of timothy, alfalfa and other seeds combined. The largest exporter of clover seed is France, which during 1924 and 1925 shipped abroad a yearly average of 36,000,000 pounds, or fully one-third of all the clover seed entering into world commerce in that period. About one-half of the French exportation of this type of seed is purchased by the United States. Other large takers are Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. The best customers for Canadian clover seed are the United States and the United Kingdom. The relatively small amounts of clover seed exported from the United States are taken chiefly by the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany.

The United States leads the world as an exporter of timothy seed and shipped abroad during 1924 and 1925, a yearly average of 14,000,000 pounds, or about 60 per cent of the total exports from all countries. The principal countries of destination of those exports are Canada, United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark. In addition to the United States, United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Denmark and Germany are large shippers of timothy seed.

Alfalfa seed is exported principally by France, Canada, Italy, Argentina and the United States. This trade, however, is of much less importance quantitatively than that in either clover or timothy seed.

Germany is the world's leading importer of grass seed. In 1924 and 1925 the total imports of all grass seeds into that country amounted to about 67,000,000 pounds, which constituted practically one-third of the world shipments of seed in that period, but about 37 per cent less than the total of 107,000,000 pounds received in 1913. The United States is the second seed-importing country, with receipts averaging 48,000,000 pounds in 1924 and 1925, while Canada is third, with annual imports amounting to 32,000,000 pounds in 1924 and 1925.—U. S. Department of Commerce.

A bill has been introduced in the California legislature to give hay and grain dealers furnishing feed to horses used on farms a lien upon the land.

California Seed Legislation.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"The head of the seed testing and analyzing division of the California Department of Agriculture proposes a bill which would tax seedsmen and all others handling seeds," said Pres. F. C. McNabb before the January session of the Florists & Nurserymen's Club. "The seedsmen are against it, and as there are some nurserymen here tonight, I thought I would put it up to you—we would be taxed by this bill, to have ourselves policed, and naturally we would pass it on to the consumer. It is another indirect tax. This law, if passed, would require you to handle seeds in unbroken packages only. You could not open, for instance, a ten-pound sealed bag to sell five pounds or even to show a sample to a customer. To do so would violate the statute."

The same seed inspection service is sponsoring a second bill before the California legislature, tho this has not so far been introduced. It would provide that a solitary noxious weed seed found in any sample of grass, field, clover or other seeds, would be sufficient cause for tagging the seed as containing noxious weed seeds and prominently displaying the information on the bag or package container. The present laws, apparently satisfactory, tolerate only a small percentage of such noxious seeds.

Obviously the seed trade is taking a decided stand against the passage of both these bureaucratic measures which tend toward excessive regulation of the seed business.

The Perversion of Government.

Senator Reed of Missouri is a great admirer of government by bureaucrats and in a recent address before the Boot and Shoe M'frs Ass'n he painted this vivid picture of the perversion of government.

"With congress desiring to have its will, regardless of the constitution, and with the courts indulging the presumption that congress was defending the constitution, the charter of our liberties has been ground as between two millstones.

"A saturnalia of federal law making began. Every legislature followed suit. When the first heat of the race was over and the legislative lords paused to take breath, the old maxim, 'that people are governed best which are governed least,' had been buried under a mass of statutes which sought to control, regulate, or coerce almost every activity of man.

"To enforce these innumerable laws, regulations and rules a horde of officials, tax gatherers, snoopers and spies swarm over the land like the lice of Egypt, devouring the substance of the people, prying into their private affairs, regulating their trade and business, and then poisoning their supply of alcohol.

"What wonder that the average man has come to regard the law as a sword of oppression rather than a shield of protection?

"Is not the crying need of the hour the disbandment of useless boards, the repeal of unnecessary laws, the return to the states of their natural and just authority, to the end that we may bring the federal government back to its original simplicity?"

Seed Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1926, were as follows:

FLAXSEED.				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Chicago, bus....	213,000	61,000	3,000	2,000
Duluth, bus....	132,350	99,179	386,442	214,694
Ft. Wm., bus....	252,497	235,824	27,668	4,359
Milwaukee, bus....	107,250	14,700	2,860
Minpls., bus....	415,000	374,810	119,450	96,050
New York, bus....	1,064,400
Superior, bus....	95,976	62,922	65,459	5,181
KAFIR AND MILO.				
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Kans. City, bus....	625,900	415,800	236,000	246,400
St. Louis, bus....	111,600	58,800	19,200	52,800
Hutch'n, bus....	266,500	159,900
Wichita, bus....	64,800	12,000	31,200	2,400
CLOVER.				
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Chicago, lbs....	1,695,000	1,984,000	1,657,000	1,730,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	309,475	455,560	163,761	413,094
Toledo, bags....	3,991	8,898	2,968	3,775
TIMOTHY.				
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Chicago, lbs....	1,588,000	2,499,000	1,251,000	364,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	101,440	608,000	30,000	30,000
Toledo, bags....	28	1,048	452	430
ALSIKE.				
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Toledo, bags....	361	367	194	304

Feedstuffs

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The plant of the Quaker Oats Co. here reopened on Feb. 1, after being idle since Nov. 24 of last year.

Carbondale, Ill.—A flour and feed mill is being erected by the Colp Lumber Co. here. The mill building is 50x116 feet.

Clay City, Ind.—Geabes Bros. are installing an Allis Corn Roller, a scourer and an Eureka Mixer to complete their chicken feed plant.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Empire Sales Co. has been established by W. R. Embleton, a feed man of many years' experience, to handle wholesale grain and feed.

Medford, Ore.—Mutual Mill & Feed Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by A. C. Crews, O. O. Morton and W. A. Gates for manufacturing feed and flour.

Atlanta, Ga.—Southern Feed Stores, Inc., has been incorporated by A. S. Grove and Hyman Witt of Atlanta, to deal in flour, meal, grain and feed. Capital is given at \$12,500.

Marshall, Mo.—Fire destroyed the Goodwin & Fletcher feed manufacturing plant here on Feb. 5. Tho the mill burned to the ground, the elevator a short distance away, escaped unharmed.

Hartstown, Pa.—Fire destroyed the buildings, equipment and stock of the J. A. Mars-teller & Son Feed Co. on Jan. 26. Loss was estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000, partially covered by insurance.

Wichita, Kan.—The Commerce Milling & Elevator Co. has purchased the feed mixing and flour business of the Banner Mills. C. B. Poenisch, former owner of the purchased business, is leaving the mill business.

Chemical tests show that fresh eggs from hens fed with a ration to which is added a slight mixture of cod liver oil, contain a much larger percentage of vitamins than ordinary eggs. The flavor also is improved.

Wichita, Kan.—Kellog Bros. Feed & Seed Co. has installed machinery for making cube cut corn in coarse and small sizes for poultry feeding. A size will be made for hen and chick feeding and a fine ground product produced for poultry mash.

"Ground Grain vs. Whole Grain for Layers," by D. C. Kennard and R. M. Bethke (*Poultry Sci.*, 5 (1926) No. 3), gives a complete account of investigations made by the Ohio Experiment Station. In one experiment yearling White Leghorn hens fed in the usual way produced an average of 122 eggs per bird, while hens fed by the all-mash method produced an average of 119 eggs in 11 months. In tests with pullets, 2 lots fed by the all-mash method laid 150 and 159 eggs per bird in 11 months, as compared with 153 eggs, the average for pullets fed in the usual way.

Easton, Pa.—"Drako brand" printed over a representation of a swimming duck has been published under trade mark number 240,237 by Drake & Co., to indicate chick feed, scratch feed, chicken mash, wheat flour, rye flour, and various canned and bottled goods.

Chicago, Ill.—A number of important problems in which feed manufacturers are interested came before the regular conference of middle western manufacturers held at the Union League Club Feb. 8 under the auspices of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Commander-Larabee Cereal Co. has filed articles of incorporation with capital stock of \$100,000. It is affiliated with Commander-Larabee Corp., and has B. B. Sheffield as pres. The board of directors includes W. H. Sudduth, M. L. Luther, H. S. Randall and Ward Goodloe.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Farmers of Fond du Lac county, who attended the annual meeting of the Fond du Lac County Equity Co-operative Society, drew up and signed a petition to the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, asking investigation of a "feed trust" which they claim appears to control the prices of bran and linseed meal.

Wichita, Kan.—The annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Otto Weiss Milling Co. re-elected Earl R. Trout for pres.; and made S. B. McClaren vice-pres. and W. W. Weiss sec'y-treas. The directors elected are A. O. Rorabaugh, Bertha S. Sumter, Argonia; C. B. Warkentin, Kansas City; W. F. McCullough, S. B. McClaren, Frank T. Priest, Otto Weiss, W. W. Weiss and E. R. Trout.

Jefferson City, Mo.—In his annual report to the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Sec'y Jewell Mayes recommends putting the feedingstuffs law on a self-supporting basis and revision of laws on weights and measures relating especially to agriculture. As a consequence an objectionable law attempting to regulate the manufacture and marking of feedingstuffs has been introduced in the state legislature. Vigorous measures are being adopted by the feed manufacturers, millers and dealers in connection with the Associated Industries of Missouri, to stop it.

Little Rock, Ark.—Paragraph 2 of House Bill No. 9, introduced in the Arkansas Legislature, specifies that any manufactured feed or fertilizer offered for sale in Arkansas must have "stamped or printed upon the bag, carton or other container containing such commodity, in plain English and numbers, the correct names and weights of each and every ingredient." This was passed on second reading and referred. Arkansas manufacturers demonstrated the unfairness and impracticability of the bill to the author and he has agreed that it shall either be withdrawn or redrafted on a basis acceptable to the feed industry.

Brazil.—The Santos Dock Co., of Santos, will install grain handling facilities and wheat storage for 12,000 tons. Orders have already been placed.

Domestic Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feedstuffs during December, compared with December, 1925, and for the 12 months ending with December, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	December 1925	December 1926	12 months ended Dec. 1925	12 months ended Dec. 1926
Hay	2,653	1,323	23,408	15,210
Cottonseed cake	43,505	50,662	280,723	270,235
Linseed cake	30,350	24,443	319,266	288,618
Other oil cake	527	224	8,849	7,374
Cottonseed meal	17,043	41,708	118,761	150,443
Linseed meal	112	344	6,080	6,745
Other oil meal	120	187	10,199	1,082
Bran, etc.	176	840	4,002	2,025
Screenings	68	112	4,539	3,492
Other mill feeds	1,764	1,146	18,496	10,144
Prepared mill feeds	2,081	4,996	19,643	24,291

Feed Dealers Meeting.

The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n of New York and Pennsylvania held its mid-winter meeting in the Hotel Buffalo, at Buffalo, N. Y., on Jan. 21. L. L. Werner, Neibe, N. Y., presided. Problems of production and sale of feeds occupied the attention of the delegates.

Prof. E. E. Perregeaux, Cornell University, discussed a survey recently conducted by the University among the flour and feed trade. He showed that 60% of the dealers in villages and rural districts had inadequate or no cost systems, and in many cases no accounting methods whatsoever. He further said that analyses of the business of 75 dealers showed them to be averaging only 8.7% on invested capital.

C. A. Smith emphasized the importance of developing personal acquaintances among the prospective buyers of products and aiding them with their problems.

Program Prepared for Dealers at Binghamton.

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will meet at the Arlington hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 22-23. Sec'y W. A. Stannard informs us:

Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension, New York State College of Agriculture, will discuss the work of his department.

Dr. E. A. Perregeaux, also of the New York State College, will present a survey made among 70 retail feed mills and stores during 1925 and 1926. This is designed to show the costs of doing business by privately owned and cooperatively owned stores.

Kenneth F. Fee, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, will discuss the taking of samples of feedstuffs and tell what happens to them after they are obtained, and why penalties are levied.

V. R. Corrou, Syracuse, will tell how manufacturers and dealers are brought together for their mutual benefit.

A system of standard cost accounting will be presented and it is hoped that definite action may be taken to adopt a system which is simple and yet complete.

Gay entertainment is planned for Tuesday evening with a rapid fire program and a Washington birthday dinner. An orchestra, theatrical and local talent and community singing will vie with one another.

Feed Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of feeding stuffs at the various markets during January as compared with January, 1926, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	761	1,358		
Chicago	16,747	14,747	49,665	37,074
Cincinnati	800	4,260		
Kansas City	4,940	1,860	11,300	32,340
Minneapolis	7,548	2,404	60,278	52,590
Milwaukee	30	1,170	9,832	7,756
New York	60		40	
San Francisco	457	470		

GREENDALE FEEDS

Sweet Feeds, Mash, Scratch, Poultry, Horse, Mule, Hog and Stock

Scientifically Prepared from Best Ingredients Obtainable

CRACKED CORN GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

GREENDALE MILLS, Inc.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Gen'l Mgr.
Lawrenceburg, Ind.

RED COMB MASHES

Complex

Mineral Balanced

Mineralized Mineralized Mineralized



Write for Our Dealer's Proposition
(Enclose this advertisement)

Hales & Hunter Co.

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Duty on Screenings.

Having won its contention in the United States Customs Court that in a mixture of wheat and screenings the percentage of screenings should be ascertained and the duty on the screenings calculated separately, as reported in the Journal Dec. 10, page 700, the Washburn-Crosby Co., is now prosecuting a claim before Justice Young that the duty should be based on the Winnipeg price of \$3.50 per ton, and not as calculated by the government, on the Fort William price of \$6 per ton.

The tariff is 10 per cent ad valorem.—R.

Grain Grading.

BY WM. H. MCDONALD, FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISOR AT CHICAGO, BEFORE IOWA FARMER GRAIN DEALERS ASS'N AT FORT DODGE.

Unevenly Loaded Cars.—We find a large number of cars that are unevenly loaded and it is a difficult problem to determine the true grade and the shippers can assist in the inspection of grain by uniform loading. This can be accomplished by proper mixing before loading. This of course will be added labor on the part of the shipper. We are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt he will be well paid for his labor.

We wish further to suggest that you trim your cars after loading, by leveling off the surface of the grain and leaving sufficient space to permit the samplers to enter the car and draw samples from the ends. The results of even loading is best manifested by the high accuracy we find on shipments of grain from terminal markets, where the grain has been properly mixed before loading.

The intermarket information shows a uniformity beyond that believed possible, prior to the establishing of federal standards.

We believe that you should sample each car after loading, make an honest effort to determine the grade. If you are in doubt as to the grading factor, mail a sample to the nearest supervision office and we will assist you in getting a line on the grading factors. After you have graded a few samples, you will find that it is a simple task.

An unevenly loaded car appealed to the Department just a few weeks ago, illustrates the dissatisfaction in grading and loss to the shipper in the price of the grain. In this particular car, we found in one end about 100 to 125 bushels of low quality wheat, containing a high percentage of heat damage. We assigned a grade of sample grade. We made inquiries of the receiver as to the price he was able to get for this particular car of grain. He informed us that the best price he could get was 23c discount per bushel. This lot of grain would have graded No. 2, had he not placed the low quality of grain in the car and I am quite sure that this shipper was of the opinion that he had received an incorrect grade. Naturally he would feel that way, due to the fact that he suffered a loss of around \$300 on this one car of grain. There is no way that the inspection service can assist shippers that load grain after this manner.

Plugged Cars.—We find a few shippers loading grain after a manner that indicates a deliberate attempt is being made to conceal inferior quality of grain. Grain loaded after this manner is graded from the poorest quality found in the car. Often a small portion of inferior grain will contaminate the entire carload during the process of unloading. The Department is communicating with the shippers of all cars coming to our attention that have been loaded after a manner as described, asking that they explain the presence of same.

The following letter addressed to a shipper under recent date, will give you an idea as to the action the Department has taken with the hopes of discouraging this practice.

"Dear Sir: This office is informed that during the early part of January your firm shipped from to a quantity of oats contained in Car, which upon arrival at destination was graded by an inspector licensed under the United States grain standards act, who assigned thereto the grade No. 3 White Oats. The car moved to an elevator, and when partially unloaded was found to contain heat-damaged and decidedly musty grain on the bottom. The car was loaded to capacity, making it impossible for the samplers to draw samples from the ends of the car, where the inferior grain was located. The Chicago office of federal grain supervision graded the car sample grade white oats, musty, heat damaged 15.0%.

"The sampling and grading instructions of this Department provide that the grade of a lot of grain shall be based upon the poorest quality of the lot or parcel in case it shall appear that the grain has been so loaded or handled as intentionally to conceal grain that is in any manner distinctly inferior to the remainder of the lot or parcel. Moreover, section five of the grain Standards Act provides in part:

"Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the owner or shipper of the grain involved, and to the inspector thereof if the same has been inspected, it is determined by the Secretary that any quantity of grain has been incorrectly certified to conform to a specified grade, or has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale under any name, description, or designation which is false or misleading, he may publish his findings."

"Since it appears from the information which we have that the uneven loading, or plugging, of the car above mentioned was responsible for its misgrading under the Act, you are given this opportunity to submit a full explanation of the circumstances surrounding the loading of the car at your elevator."

Shippers in plugging cars are placing the receivers in bad repute with the buyer, thereby

limiting the market for his goods and the receiver is often placed in a very embarrassing position, attempting to explain the sale of what appeared to have been choice grain upon arrival at the elevator and then found to be of a quality that he cannot use.

Grading Equipment.—In our opinion, every elevator should have the following equipment: Grain trier, moisture tester, quart weight per bushel tester, wooden stroker, sample divider, wild oat kicker (sieves of the following dimensions—12/64 corn sieve, 8/64 buckwheat, 1/12 fine sieve, chess sieve 64x%), one bottom pan, a balance having a capacity of 1000 grams sensitive to 1/10 gram with set of weights one gram to 1000.

The method used in determining the grading factors, such as "damaged," "foreign material," etc., expressed in per cent, are as follows: Using the sample divider and cutting out a portion from the sample, taking the weight into grams, removing the damaged grain or foreign material present, using the total weight for your divisor, the dividend is the amount removed and the quotient is the percentage present.

Again Elimination of No. 3 from Contract Oats.

A petition was presented to the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, carrying more than 100 signatures, asking that the rules of the board be amended so as to eliminate No. 3 white oats as a delivery grade on future contracts.

We believe that this action would largely destroy the value of this market for hedging purposes, and seriously injure producers and handlers of oats everywhere. For that reason we shall oppose this effort in every way possible and we earnestly urge that every one interested in the oats trade, as well as in the general welfare of the board, should take the matter up with their friends and connections on the board and protest and work against any such action.—Barlett-Frazier Co.

Cleveland, O.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Hay Ass'n here recently selected St. Louis as the convention city for the annual meeting of the ass'n on July 25, 26 and 27.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.**

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Highspire Flour Mills, Inc., Highspire, Pa., shipped 240 sacks of wheat middlings in interstate commerce to Maugansville, Md., for which the attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel on June 28, 1926, charging misbranding. The labels called for 15% crude protein and 3% crude fat. Highspire Flour Mills claimed the product and obtained it on executing a bond for \$1,000 and agreeing not to dispose of the property without properly relabeling and allowing inspection by the Bureau of Chemistry.

Thomas-Boyce Feed Co., Attica, N. Y., shipped quantities of feed in interstate commerce into Maryland, for which the attorney for the Western District of New York filed an information on Apr. 14, 1925, charging adulteration and misbranding. A portion of the article was labeled to contain 24% protein and 5% fat. The remainder was labeled to contain 20% protein. A smaller amount was contained in each case. A plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$100 imposed.

Marianna Sales Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped 50 sacks of cottonseed meal to Oswego, N. Y., in interstate commerce, for which a libel was filed by the attorney for the Northern District of New York on Jan. 5, 1926, charging misbranding. The label on the article called for 8.37% ammonia, 43% protein, 6.88% nitrogen and 10% fiber. This was false and misleading according to the libel. Marianna Sales Co. appeared as claimant, executed a bond for \$500 and obtained the product on condition that it be not shipped or sold unless relabeled to show protein content not over 41.1%.

Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped 260 sacks of cottonseed feed in interstate commerce to Baltimore, Md., for which the attorney for the District of Maryland filed libels on Dec. 19, 1925. The product was labeled to contain 36% protein, 5.75% the equivalent of nitrogen and a maximum of 15% crude fiber. The analysis was misleading and false according to the libels. Humphreys-Godwin Co. claimed the product and obtained it by executing bonds for \$1,040 and agreeing not to sell or dispose of the property without proper relabeling.

School for Feed Retailers and Elevator Men.

A good attendance was had by the Purina Mills at its school continuing one week at the Broadview Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

The school took up the scientific feeding of stock and the manufacture of the various kinds of feed. It also gave the proper methods in merchandising. The following men enrolled for the school:

J. H. Gray, Augusta; C. E. Powell, D. E. Powell, Guy Faulkner, El Dorado; Henry E. Stehle, Argonia; D. D. Knight, Potwin; Everett Conner, Wellington; H. I. Cink, Lewis Cink, Bluff City; A. E. Green, R. D. Stormout, Wakita, Okla.; Alfred Myers, C. C. Isely, Jetmore, Okla.; P. E. Burnett, Cottonwood Falls; Walter Johnson, Pond Creek, Okla.; Charles Bedinger, Protection; Bery Smith, Moundridge; Roger Lilly, Burns; Edward P. Goering, McPherson; J. E. Isenhardt, Caldwell; James N. Jenkins, Mulvane; Fred Howard, Ness City; C. R. McCubbin, Billings, Okla.; Otis Collins, Hardtner; H. D. Bevan, Abilene; L. R. Slidders, Shattuck, Okla.; Andrew Johnson, Harper; C. T. James, Shattuck; C. M. Smith, Manchester, Okla.; Jack Harris, Shattuck; Fred B. Lawrence, Lamar, Colo.; Chester B. Chatterton, Humboldt; Floyd A. Foskett, Joplin, Mo.; E. W. Crossland, Mangum, Okla.; W. W. Hartell, Oxford; P. A. Padfield, Wichita; L. J. Kirk, Sylvia; G. L. James, R. J. Howat, John Blunt and O. C. King of St. Louis were in charge of the school.

Supreme Court Decisions

Railroad Co. Not Liable for Fraud of Its Weigher.—Freight weigher's duty being to ascertain amount of freight, his conspiracy with shipper to inflate weights of hay, so the shipper could swindle purchasers at price based on such weights, held not within scope of weigher's authority, for which railroad company can be held liable.—*Geo. W. Armstrong v. Western Weighing & Inspection Buro. Commission of Appeals of Texas.* 288 S. W. 119.

Injury on Manlift.—Owner of the premises not liable for injuries suffered by one while riding on a man-lift in a grain elevator on a Sunday afternoon, when the building was not open to the public, and when the servant who invited the injured person to enter was acting beyond the scope of his authority in so doing.—*Holmgren v. Red Lake Falls Milling Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 210 N. W. 1000.

Shipment after Time Limit.—Under contract for sale of beans providing for shipment not later than October 31st to shipper's order, with instruction to notify buyer, a shipment on October 30 under B/L routing car to shipper's order, with instruction to notify him, does not constitute compliance so as to authorize recovery for shipper, and securing correct B/L on November 6 was too late.—*Aaron L. Lundy v. S. Pfeifer & Co. Supreme Court of Louisiana.* 110 South. 556.

Title to Crop under Foreclosure of Deed of Trust.—Neither owner of land nor his grantee can free growing crop of lien of deed of trust, except by actual severance from soil before possession taken or foreclosure, though tenant's rights are protected under Rev. St. 1919, § 2234. Lien of deed of trust covering land is paramount as to subsequent chattel mortgage on corn crop not actually severed from ground at time of foreclosure sale, and purchaser at foreclosure sale took clear title to corn; chattel mortgagee having no greater right than owner.—*Farmers Bank of Hickory v. Bradley. Supreme Court of Missouri.* 288 S. W. 774.

Lien on Crop for Threshing and Hauling.—Lien of improver of personal property for threshing, sacking and hauling rice crop, under Civ. Code, § 3051, held to take precedence over pre-existing chattel mortgage of landlord thereon, in action by such lienholder against warehouseman for conversion for delivering rice in violation of agreement to mortgagee, who intervened. In conversion action against warehouseman for misdelivery by one having lien on rice for improvement, under Civ. Code, § 3051, lien held not waived by lienholder's agreement giving receiver an option either to take crop and pay lienholder or to have warehouse receipts issued to him; receiver never having elected to take rice and pay threshing charges.—*Kier Singh Doot v. Skirving Warehouse Co. District Court of Appeal, California.* 251 Pac. 238.

Shipment on Buyer's Failure to Order Out.—Where no time for the performance of a contract is specified, the law will presume that a reasonable time was contemplated; and, where by the terms of a contract of purchase and sale the commodity was to be shipped 'as ordered,' it was incumbent upon the purchaser to direct shipment within a reasonable time.—*Seabrook v. Moore, 25 Ga. App. 613 (2), 103 S. E. 839.* Thus, where an executory contract for the sale of goods provided for shipment on a given date "or as ordered out," it was incumbent upon the purchaser to give shipping instructions prior to the date named; and, in the event of his failure to do so, the vendor had a right to ship without an order as au-

thorized by the contract.—*Cobb Lumber Co. v. Sunny South Grain Co. Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 135 S. E. 759.

Freight Charges from Canada in U. S. Money.—Under joint through rates legally established between Canadian and American railroads on international shipments, the rates being expressed in dollars and to be divided on a percentage basis, and the carriers having the right to demand or to refuse prepayment, at a time when the exchange value of the Canadian dollar was less than that of the American dollar, and constantly fluctuating, the carriers held to have the right to require all payments to be made in the United States and in American dollars.—*Washburn-Crosby Co. v. Nor. Pac. Ry. Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 16 Fed. (2d) 76.

Crop Mortgage.—All crops, matured or unmatured, since the passage of the act of August 21, 1922 (Acts 1922, p. 114), are now personalty in this state; and the purchaser of lands upon which such crops are growing, at a sale by the trustee in bankruptcy of the owner of the land, does not acquire any interest in or title to such crops. Such purchaser under such sale only acquires title to the land so purchased, and the right to the rents, issues, and profits thereof after the date of his purchase. Want of valid title in the mortgagor to the premises on which such mortgaged crops are grown, and outstanding title in a third person who is no party to the suit, does not bar an action brought by the mortgagee to foreclose and enforce his mortgage on such crops.—*Chatham Chemical Co. v. Vidalia Chemical Co. Supreme Court of Georgia.* 136 S. E. 62.

Organization of a wheat pool in Ontario is being attempted. The campaign for signatures has been started. The pool idea is scarcely workable in Ontario, since local millers buy most of the wheat, which is not graded or shipped to a terminal.

Customer Must See that Margin Reaches Broker.

Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich., plaintiffs, v. J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, O., defendants, before arbitration com'te No. 3 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of F. J. Schonhart, G. Ellsworth Meech and O. F. Hall. This case involves a dispute over a call for margin funds. It is shown from the evidence submitted that on Sept. 2, 1926, the defendants by telephone requested that plaintiffs send additional margins in amount \$2,000. This call for additional margins was to cover shipments of grain made by the plaintiffs to the defendants, to be put in store in a Toledo elevator for plaintiff's account, as per agreement. This dispute centers around a particular lot of about 26,650 bus. of rye.

This com'te recognizes the necessity for immediate response to warranted margin calls. In this case the first call for margins went out by telephone on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1926. No response was received on Friday, Sept. 3, or again on Saturday, Sept. 4, the fifth and sixth being holidays. The defendants claim to have tried to reach the plaintiffs by telephone on Sept. 4 but did not succeed. There followed a wire sent by the defendants to the plaintiffs on Saturday, Sept. 4, issuing this ultimatum: "Unless receive draft Tuesday must sell stored grain." The Tuesday referred to, or Sept. 7, would have been the fifth day after the first demand.

In the absence of specific rules in the Toledo Produce Exchange or any other exchanges covering the question of time of delivery of calls for margins, the usual custom of the trade must obtain. This com'te contends that the defendants were entitled to receive margin funds before the opening of the market Tuesday morning, Sept. 7. The fact that the plaintiffs state that their offices ordinarily are not open on Saturday afternoons during that part of the year does not alter the fact that on this particular Saturday an accredited representative was at the office and received the above referred to message. The plaintiffs' affidavit that check was deposited in a post-box by him on Sept. 4 has no bearing on the case because the check was not received by the defendants on Tuesday morning, Sept. 7, and this com'te concludes that the burden of delivery of the \$2,000 demanded for margin lies with the plaintiff, and therefore the defendants were within their rights when margin funds were not received, to dispose of the grain.

This com'te therefore finds no cause for action by the plaintiffs and dismisses the case, assessing the cost of this arbitration against the plaintiffs.

The European Corn Borer.

BY PROF. J. J. DAVIS,

Department of Entomology, Purdue University,
Before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n,
Jan. 28.

I suppose that American agriculture has never been menaced by so serious a problem as the European corn borer. Last September I traveled over 200 miles in Ontario where 100,000 acres of corn had been badly damaged. Essex county alone has had 8,000 acres of corn ruined by the borer. Crop values there have depreciated from 25% to 50%. Some fields that raised 85 bus. to the acre in 1925 were a complete failure in 1926.

With the proper financial support and the cooperation of the farmers in the quarantine area we can keep control. Tho this part of the state of Indiana has not been affected so far, it is just as much concerned with the efforts to control the insect as the portion now in the borer districts.

Breaking Over of Tassel Is First Indication.—The first indication of the presence of the borer is in the breaking over of the tassel. The first borers tunnel the tassel stalk. With increasing infestation the entire stalk is weakened. The greatest commercial damage is to the shank of the ear which is weakened, causing the ear to drop over prematurely and fail to fill. When the borer becomes abundant the whole stalk is thoroughly riddled and crumbles like tissue paper under its own weight. As many as 50 to 125 borers have been found in one such stalk. They shell out like peanuts.

The corn borer attacks other plants. It has been found on 200 different plants, particularly in the northeast where they have 2 generations a year. Celery, dahlias and similar vegetable and flowering plants are affected. In the central west the insect depends chiefly on corn and spends its winters in that plant.

Stages in Development.—There are 4 stages in the development of the corn borer. These are the egg, larva or borer, pupa and adult moth. The eggs, very small, scale-like inconspicuous objects, are laid by the moth on the under surface of the leaves of corn. Each moth may lay 300 to 600 eggs, depositing them in little groups of 3 to 40. The moths are flying from the last of June till about Aug. 5 and the maximum period of egg laying in northern Ohio is during July 10 to 25.

The newly-hatched larva may at first feed on the surface of the leaf but soon bores into the midrib of the leaf or directly into the stalk. Their presence is seldom observed before Aug. 1 but as they grow they become more conspicuous. Damage may occur, however, from July to October. Most of the larvae or borers become full size by the first of September, after which they usually remain more or less inactive until cold weather when they assume a dormant condition to pass the winter. In the fall a few may leave the corn stalks and seek shelter in thick-stemmed weeds in or along the edges of the field. In this stage the insect passes the winter, always in parts of the plant above ground, becoming active again in the spring and changing to the pupa in June or early July. After ten days in the pupa stage the adult moth issues to lay eggs for the next generation of borers.

The larvae resemble webworms, being about an inch long, creamy or dirty white color and the body spotted with many small, brown dots. The moths resemble the pale brown moths or millers which are common in pastures or at lights during the summer months.

An important factor in the control of the borer is the fact that as cold weather sets in the pest migrates from the top of the plant to the bottom. By Nov. 1st, 40% of the insects are in the lower 12 inches of stalk. This makes it necessary, in control measures, to cut the stalks as close to the ground as possible and to thoroughly plow under the stubble so no part of a stalk remains above ground.

Introduction.—The European corn borer was first introduced into this country about 16 years ago, when our broom corn crop was a failure and American factories had to import broom corn for their product. Separate infestations were found in eastern Massachusetts in 1917, in eastern and western New York in 1919, and in Ontario, Canada, in 1920. These four infestations apparently represent separate introductions and it is noticed that at almost the center of each infestation is a broom factory.

Up to 1926 the spread had been largely northward and eastward, the insect spreading naturally in the active moth stage and with the wind. Since the prevailing winds during the flight of the moth are from the south and west the annual spread westward was slow, probably not exceeding 10 or 12 miles a year. In the spring of 1926 the borer was not known to occur within 20 miles of Indiana. However, in the summer of 1926 during the flight of the moths the prevailing winds were from the east and northeast and the night temperatures, when the moths fly, were favorable for moth activity and egg laying. Because of these conditions the moths were carried long distances westward and southward, many probably coming from the heavily infested areas of Canada. This resulted in the establishment of the pest in 6

counties of northeastern Indiana—Steuben, De Kalb, Allen, LaGrange, Whitley and Noble counties—and westward in Michigan to within one and one-half counties of Lake Michigan.

Five Years to Develop.—Many are anticipating damage next year. This will not be the case. At present only an occasional borer may be found in the state. Next year the infestation, if not checked, will increase somewhat, but it may be 3, 4 or even 5 years before serious commercial loss will be recognized. This was the case in Ohio. The borer was first discovered there in 1921, but no commercial damage was done to field corn until 1926, five years after finding the first infestation.

There is every reason to believe that we have a pest which will prove the most destructive insect that has ever invaded the corn belt and every effort must be made to fight the pest where it now occurs and to use every force to check its spread. The federal and state quarantines have apparently been quite successful in preventing long distance carriage of the borer. The quarantines which apply to both public and private carriers operate in minimizing, if not wholly preventing, the carriage of infested products out of the known infested area. The handling of private carriers, such as automobiles, has been possible by the establishment of quarantine stations just outside the known infested areas on the principal highways. The effectiveness of this measure in preventing long distance carriage of the borer into uninfested territory is evident from statistics furnished by the federal quarantine officers. For example, 2,500,000 automobiles were stopped at the highway quarantine stations during 1925. From these 171,000 ears of green corn were confiscated and 2,000 corn borers were found. In at least 131 instances corn was taken from automobiles destined for points more than 100 miles distant.

It is impossible to establish borer resistant strains of corn. But it is possible to plant corn late enough to avoid infestation. Experiments show that corn planted between June 10 and June 15 produced a good yield.

Since the moth does its traveling and lays its eggs in July you may wonder why corn planted in June should escape. Observation has shown the moth prefers to lay its eggs on corn after the plant has reached a height of from 1½ to 2 feet. Certain few varieties of corn may be planted in June and ripen early enough to escape the frosts in the fall, yet be small enough during the moth period to escape the eggs.

Rotation and insecticide operations are being investigated. An important investigation is being conducted by a U. S. experiment station established in France which has so far discovered 10 parasites, natural enemies of the borer. Four or 5 of these have already been introduced commercially and they are expected to prove a great aid in control measures.

These problems, together with numerous agronomic practices such as rotations, trap crops, effect of fertility and soil treatments and time of maturing and relation of weediness and uncut fence rows to infestation are being studied as are also mechanical and insecticide controls based on studies of the insect's relation to odors, light, etc. Many of these studies first require detailed investigation of the insect itself followed by extensive field experiments, and

[Continued on page 180.]

Patents Granted

1,614,971. Seed Corn Nubber. Louie Schmidt, Atlantic, Ia. The nubber consists of a frame struck from a single blank of material and comprising an intermediate horizontal wall, upwardly directed arms and depending legs and nubber teeth carried by the intermediate wall, said teeth being arranged in two circular series with one series above the other.

1,615,024. Manufacture of Live Stock Feeds. Chas. R. Mabee, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Mabee Patents Corporation, Dover, Del. A method for producing a live-stock feed which comprises admixing with the roughage a material containing diastase, and moistening the roughage, applying heat and pressure thereto, and subjecting the roughage to non-acidifying fermentative activity until the substances therein have been partially predigested and have a decided aromatic odor.

1,615,120. Grain Car Door Latch. Chas. J. Fischer, Chicago, Ill. Combined with a housing having an elongated slot formed therein are bearing plates formed in the channel shaped member and extending into the housing, a latch bolt confined in the housing and slidably carried by the bearing plates and having an end portion extending laterally from one of the longitudinal sides of the reinforcing member and through the slot, and a spring member confined in the housing.

1,614,921. Corn Sheller. Albert E. Gilman, Ottawa, Ill., assignor to King & Hamilton Co., Ottawa. Combined with a shelling concave and a cylinder co-operating therewith are a screen beneath said concave, an outlet for the cobs and husks from the discharge end of the concave, a suction fan and a fan casing adapted to draw air up through the screen into the fan casing and to expel it therefrom, a husk pipe extending from the cob outlet to the inlet of the fan casing and means for dividing in a desired ratio the suction of the fan that is applied to the husk pipe and to the screen.

1,615,225. Car Seal. Andrew M. Johnson, Pasco, Wash. The seal is made of a single piece of metal having a perforated end and a base plate, a reinforcing plate formed by a return bend of the base plate and an enlarged head fashioned at the return bend, attaching lugs on the reinforcing plate overlapping the base plate, integral tongues on the reinforcing plate bent around the edges of the base plate and projecting therefrom for coaction with the perforated end of the strap and the metal of the tongues being such that if bent out of alignment the tongues will break at such bend.

1,614,160. Pneumatic Elevator. Emerson Lindsay Soland, Wells, Minn., assignor of one-third to Wm. L. Hintz, Alden, Minn. The elevator comprises a feed tube closed at its extreme delivery end but having a discharge passage adjacent thereto, a fan having a discharge throat extended approximately parallel to the delivery end of the feed tube and joined thereto by the feed passage of the latter, a stack extended from the feed throat, and an elevating roll working in the delivery end of the feed tube and arranged to throw the grain through the feed passage thereof into the feed throat.

1,615,057. Car Seal. Emil Tyden, Evanston, Ill. The sealing device consists of a flat, flexible strip adapted to be reflexed upon itself to form a loop for engagement with the article to be sealed, the strip having a base terminal provided with staple lugs whose apertures are positioned and dimensioned for insertion of the reflexed end of the strip in a plane substantially parallel to and in the general longitudinal direction of the other end portion which has said base terminal, the reflexed end portion being obliquely transversely scored for determining a point in the length at which, upon being folded back over the staple lug for engaging the latter, it will break upon straightening to disengage from the staple lug the hook formed by such folding; whereby the end portion so folded to form a hook will extend divergently from the direction of its insertion through the staple lug and be prevented from concealing any substantial portion of the strip immediately back of the base terminal.

1,615,558. Air Separator. Thomas J. Sturtevant, assignor to Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, Mass. The separator comprises an outer casing, an inner casing spaced from the outer casing and having an upper portion and a lower conical portion, a shutter between the upper and lower portions, the upper portion having an outlet opening at the top thereof, a fan in the outer casing above the outlet opening for causing air to circulate up in the inner casing, thru the outlet, past the fan, down in the space between the casings and thru the shutter into the inner casing, a vertical shaft extending down thru the outlet opening into the inner casing, a rotary distributor carried by the shaft, an upper baffle plate in the inner casing, means to adjust the baffle plate toward or from the outlet opening and cause it to cooperate with the outlet opening thereby to vary the volume of the air passing thru said opening, means for delivering material to be graded to the rotary distributor, and a valve for the outlet opening having provision for varying the size of the outlet opening, thereby further to vary the volume of the air passing thru the opening.

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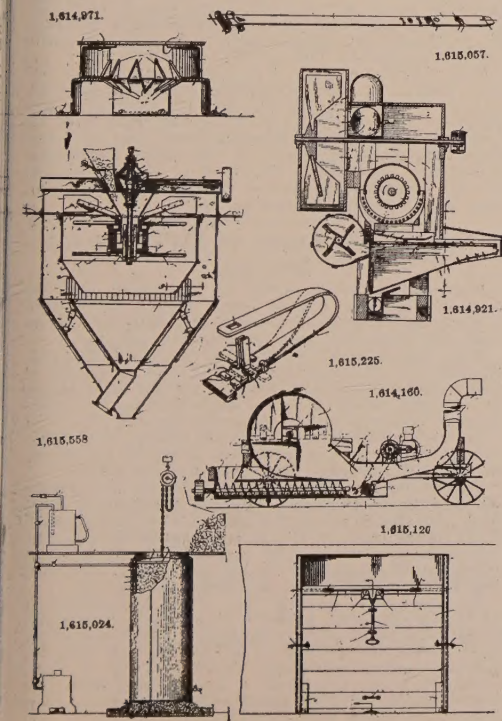
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Supply Trade

Editorial pages say what; advertising pages say where.

Springfield, Mo.—The Southwestern Engineering Co. has moved its offices to the McDaniel Bldg.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The office of McKenzie-Hague Co., Inc., has been moved to 422 Corn Exchange Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.—A controlling interest in the Weightograph Co. has been purchased by the Howe Scale Co.

New Orleans, La.—Jute and burlap interests of this city have organized under the auspices of the foreign trade bureau of the Ass'n of Commerce to fight legislation which would prohibit importation of jute and products made of jute or manufactured from it. Such a bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative Allgood, of Alabama, with a view to substituting cotton in place of jute and thus aid the cotton growers. Passage of such a bill would have a detrimental effect in many industries and would indirectly hit the farmer.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Carter Disc Separators have recently been ordered by the following: Hoyland Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo.; Midlothian Oil & Gin Co., Midlothian, Tex.; G. W. Elston, Stuttgart, Ark.; Neb. Consolidated Mills Co., Grand Island, Neb.; Dittlinger Roller Mills, New Braunfels, Tex.; Durum Milling Corp., Rush City, Minn.; Round Valley Mill, Eagar, Ariz.; Equity Elev. & Trading Co., Bocket, N. D.; Moorhead Fars. Elevator, Moorhead, Minn.; Emerado Fars. Elevator, Emerado, N. D.; Fars. Grain & Trading Co., Wyndmere, N. D.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A mandatory injunction decreed by the U. S. District Court of the Eastern District of Wisconsin in favor of the Dings Magnetic Separator Co., was affirmed by the U. S. Court of Appeals on Jan. 18, without modification. This injunction restrains a competitor from building ventilated magnetic pulleys which infringe patent No. 1369516 and is the result of an action brought by the Dings Co. against a manufacturer of magnetic pulleys. The suit which has now been decided in favor of the Dings Magnetic Separator Co. establishes the fact that this company is the owner of said patent on ventilated pulleys and that others offering that construction are infringing. The magnetic pulley has long been used in the separation of stray iron in grinding and crushing plants and in many lines of manufacture such as feed mills, foundries, potteries, chemical plants, etc. The ventilated magnetic pulley design provides surfaces within the pulley for the radiation of heat generated in the magnet coils and permits air to circulate constantly through the pulley, thus dissipating the heat.

Baltimore, Md.—The Maryland representatives in Congress have been requested by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce to oppose passage of the McNary-Haugen bill.

To Divorce Grain Inspection from Politics.

The bill prepared by the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n to divorce the state grain inspection department from politics has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Parker of Morris County as Senate Bill No. 128, and introduced in the House by C. M. Cave, pres. of the Ass'n, as House Bill No. 189. The bill has been referred to the Senate and House committees.

Grain dealers in Kansas are requested to write their representatives and Senators at Topeka urging them to vote for the enactment of the bill.

E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, is actively working for the bill, and if any members of the legislature are opposing its passage he will be pleased to learn what are their objections.

The bill provides that an applicant for the position of chief grain inspector must have had at least three years' actual experience in the grain business; that his appointment be for four years instead of two; that the inspector cannot be removed by the governor only for cause. It is also provided that the chief inspector's salary be raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum and that of the first assistant from \$2,750 to \$3,250.

The chief is given the power to appoint all employees of the department, instead of the governor.

The bill also makes it mandatory on the part of the chief grain inspector to have all samplers and other employees of the department before opening the doors of any car make a careful examination of such cars and see that cars are properly sealed on both sides and end, and locate any leaks or evidence of leak in transit and make a record of all such leaks, or broken seals, such record to be kept in the office of the department open for inspection by any interested party at any time.

The European Corn Borer.

[Continued from page 179.]

every effort is being made to hasten the results so far as funds will permit.

The corn borer winters over as a full-grown larva in stems of plants and by far the majority pass this period in stalks and cobs of corn. Therefore any method which will properly dispose of these crop remnants will destroy the borers which they contain. Certain principles must be recognized in order to get the fullest value from clean-up work. Experiments show that the higher the stubble the greater the number of borers left in the field in the stubble and similarly the later the cutting the larger number will have migrated to the lower parts of the stalk. Scarcely ever, however, do they hibernate in the stalk below the surface. In cutting corn it is therefore important that the stalks be cut as low as possible, at least not greater than two inches above the surface level. Most of the manufacturers are now furnishing low-cutting devices which can be attached to the corn binders.

Ensiling, shredding, burning, plowing under, any method that will thoroughly dispose of the remnants is good to use. Two essentials must be remembered in such work. First, do the work thoroughly; 2nd, see that individual effort is put forth by all the members of the community. If you thoroughly clean your field and your neighbor is lax, his field will infest yours the following season. All clean-up practices should be completed by the 15th of May.

The International Corn Borer Com'ite was

created solely for the purpose of discovering means for controlling the pest. It has decided the clean-up method is most effective at the present time in reducing the infested area, which now includes 2,500,000 acres in North America. Financial aid has been asked of Congress and a bill has been introduced. The appropriation asked in this bill will be used in aiding the farmers of the infested regions in thoroughly cleaning their corn fields. The corn borer is a national problem and uniform practice must be developed to control it.

Canadian authorities assure us they are doing everything humanly possible to control the insect and are demanding that their farmers thoroughly clean-up the residue in their fields.

State laws in regard to the corn borer are by no means uniform. A new law will necessarily have to be passed by a number of states. That this will be done is assured inasmuch as any appropriation made by Congress will be placed under the control of Sec'y Jardine and he will have authority to withhold the sum allotted to any state that fails to enact proper measures to use it effectively.

Insurance Notes.

Des Moines, Ia.—D. O. Milligan was elected sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at the directors' meeting Jan. 18.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Changes in the fire insurance on grain in custody of terminal elevators are proposed by a recommendation of the rules committee of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The committee suggests adoption of the following clause: "That in case of loss by fire of any grain or seeds at the time when the insurance risk is covered by some one other than the actual owner, the proceeds of the insurance shall stand as security in favor of the actual owner to the extent of the amount owing for the grain, and the member collecting such insurance shall hold the fund in trust to the extent of the interest of the actual owner for the benefit of, and pay the same to, the true owner thereof, as his interest shall appear."

Tri-State Mutual Report.

Sec'y E. H. Moreland of the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Inc., Luverne, Minn., gives his company's gross assets for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, as \$157,905.25. This is divided into Liberty Bonds (market value), \$61,928.75; cash on deposit, \$22,286.11; school and municipal bonds, \$47,776.65; first farm mortgage loans, \$20,000; accrued interest, \$1,962.96; premiums in course of collection, \$3,950.78.

Liabilities are divided as follows: Losses in process of adjustment, \$1,900; reserve for taxes, \$1,100; reinsurance premiums payable, \$1,374.37; reinsurance reserve, \$2,711.79. The surplus amounts to \$130,819.09.

Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1925, amounted to \$9,365,097. Insurance written in 1926 amounted to \$11,477,390. The total insurance of the company in force on Dec. 31, last, was \$10,529,725. Premiums received since organization amount to \$1,103,914.70; losses paid during the same period amount to \$406,687.01.

The Tri-State Mutual is a quarter century old this year. It was organized on Aug. 1, 1902, under the name of "Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Indemnity." Seven grain men took an active interest in the organization, and 3 of the firms are still engaged in the grain business. They are St. John Grain Co., Worthington, Minn.; Benson Grain Co., Heron Lake, Minn., and E. A. Brown, Luverne, Minn.

Annual Statement of Mill Owners Mutual.

The 52d annual report of the Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Iowa, issued as of Jan. 1, 1927, by J. T. Sharp, sec'y, Des Moines, shows material gains in both assets and surplus.

The substantial dividends of \$530,286.62 returned to policyholders during the year are a gratifying evidence of saving by fire prevention at a time when we are experiencing in other lines a country-wide waste by fire.

Of the total assets of \$2,311,686.01, \$908,785.67 are in farm first mortgages, \$756,510 in bonds, and \$129,644.36 cash in banks and in office.

Liabilities of \$1,316,829.41 balance the assets by adding thereto the \$200,000 permanent fund and \$794,856.60 cash surplus. The net income from premiums, with return premiums and reinsurance deducted was \$1,912,055.23, which was brot up to \$2,031,937.88 by interest, rents and income from all other sources.

Losses paid during the year amounted to \$1,076,630.98, less \$188,604.72 salvage and reinsurance. After paying state, county and municipal taxes amounting to \$31,750.74, and the numerous other expenses incidental to a large business there remained a net income over disbursements of \$106,716.88. Insurance in force Dec. 31 totaled \$220,784,442.

Fire Barrels That Will Not Freeze at 55° Below Zero



Our 50 gallon Metal Fire Barrels will save you any worry. Complete with 3 buckets hung on hooks and submerged in anti-freeze solution ready for instant use.

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CARBONDALE, PENN.



Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10¼x15¾ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.00.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13 inches, ledger paper, capacity for 3,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13¾ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10¼x15¾ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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J. A. KING, President

A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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This is taken from a letter to the grain trade by the men who organized the "Grain Dealers' Mutual."

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C. A. McCOTTER

Secretary
Indianapolis,
Indiana



C. E. McCOTTER

Western Mgr.
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Half A Century

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The needs of the Miller and the Elevator Operator are their specialty.

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1902 --- A Quarter of a Century --- 1927

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